[REUTER'S [illegible]]

THE FIRE AT [illegible]

The conflagration [illegible] [ext]inguished [illegible] twent[y] [illegible] been burnt [illegible] million [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7041.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] subscription to the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] IN BOMBAY.—Delivered [illegible]

[illegible] Arrears [illegible]

[illegible]

Ten Lines and under [illegible]

First insertion [illegible]

Second do. [illegible]

Third do. [illegible]

[illegible] and succeeding insertions [illegible]

[illegible], but no Advertisement counted [illegible] less than [illegible] lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [time] special contracts may be made.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible], in the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Rate—Rupees 2.

[All] Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE [MALA]BAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND [CAL]CUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,795 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Madras	7
„ Carwar	[illegible]	„ Cocanada	9
„ Narrakal	[illegible]	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Alleppy	29	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Gopaulpore	11
„ Colombo .... August	1	„ False Point	12
„ Galle	2	Arrive at CALCUTTA	14
„ Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line from Bombay or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible] regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 15th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. "CALCUTTA," [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at [illegible].

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
„ Kurrachee ... Aug.	2	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur	4	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Muscat	6	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bahrein	[illegible]
„ Linga	8	„ Linga	[illegible]
„ Bushire	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Koweit	[illegible]	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	13	„ Guadur	29
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee ......Sept.	1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commencing on the 25th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ALPS, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Alps.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.,* the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. [illegible] ([illegible] Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain [illegible], will leave for Suez [illegible] above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for that Port, [illegible], Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, [illegible], Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, [illegible] and New York.

[illegible] received on board after sunset on the [illegible].

[illegible] reserve the option of forwarding all Goods [illegible] to Europe, through Egypt, either by [illegible], by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed [illegible].

[illegible] be forwarded either direct or by [illegible] Southampton, and thence by rail or [illegible].

Passengers are requested to [illegible] day of the Steamer's departure [illegible].

A small Steamer will leave the [illegible] at 6 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MIRZAPORE, (3,76[illegible] tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Farrer, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the other receipt for [illegible] Company's Office before noon on Friday, the [illegible].

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[DIN]SHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned goods, namely :—

Several dozens alpaca umbrellas, alarming clocks, round lever time-pieces, and clocks daily and eight days' time-pieces, 12 sets of cutlery, copying presses, gold rings set with pearls, diamonds and stones, pairs of earrings, breast pins, gold brooches, bracelets, sets of shirt studs and buttons, sleeve links, gold lockets, Albert chains, wedding rings, gilt Albert and watch guards, pencil cases, lockets, brooches and earrings, magnifying glasses, silver chains, watches, and other articles of jewellery, &c.

Also a variety of miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Plated Articles, a Mahogany Full-sized Slate Billiard Table with balls, Cues, &c., at No. 122, Grant Road, opposite the London Hotel.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of July, instant, at 1 p.m., at the above-named place, the valuable household furniture, &c., of an European Hotel-keeper, comprising glass and crockery ware, plated articles, spoons and forks, candlesticks, salver, cutlery, dinner sets, blackwood camp dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, hanging argand and kerosine lamps, carved circular table, drawing-room and reclining couches, easy and drawing-room chairs, teapoys, carved pier tables, engravings in gilt and maple frames, a large mirror in gilt frames, cupboards, presses, screens, a loom-machine, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, and marking boards, blackwood camp cots, iron painted bedstead with mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables, towel horses, dispense cupboards and tables, water filter, table linen, copper cooking utensils and other articles, China and coir mattings, few dozens light sherry, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view four days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1874.

NOTICES.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
[Sc]otch Marmalades,
[D]essert Fruits.

AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
ON TUESDAY, 21st JULY.

PROGRAMME.

1. Solo Pianoforte ... "Dream" ... [illegible]
2. Glee ... "Farewell to the Forest" ... Mendelssohn.
3. Solo—Baritone ... "Nazareth" ... Gounod.
4. Reading
5. [illegible] ... "Merry Bird" ... B. Smith
6. Solo ... "My Queen" ... [illegible]
7. Solo—Pianoforte
8. Song ... "The Blind Girl to her Harp."
9. [illegible] ... "Since first I saw your face."
10. Recitation ... "Maniac."
11. Solo—Tenor.
12. Song ... "The beating of mine own heart."
13. Solo (tenor) ... "Only."
14. Solo and Chorus ... "God save the Queen."

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2 each.
Unreserved .... „ 1 „

Reserved Seat Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Saloon up to 6 o'clock on the day of the Concert.

Unreserved Tickets may be purchased at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the door of the Hall.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely at the Institution.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOO[K] [illegible] Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company [illegible] be OPENED from SATURDAY, the [illegible]

By Order of the Board [illegible]

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
[illegible], and Agent.

Elphinstone [illegible] July 1874.

THE [illegible] SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority given to them on that behalf, the Directors are now PREPARED to ISSUE (300) Three hundred Shares of Rs (1,250) one thousand two hundred and fifty each, of the above Company, and desire to allot the same to the Shareholders of the Company at par in the proportion of one such new Share for every four Shares of the existing issue standing in their names on the 1st day of August next.

Shareholders desirous of having any portion of said issue are hereby requested to pay at the Registered Office of the Company the sum of Rs. 1,250 per Share on or before the 1st day of August next, on which date if the amount due is not paid the Shareholders will have no right on these Shares.

Shareholders holding less than 4 Shares may pay their proportionate portion, and obtain formal receipt for such proportionate payment for the time being.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the 27th INSTANT to 1st AUGUST 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, No. 34, 16th July 1874.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited. (IN LIQUIDATION), —NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 18th instant, the LIQUIDATORS will be prepared to DISTRIBUTE amongst the Shareholders of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, CERTIFICATES for SHARES in the FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in accordance with the Special Resolution of the Shareholders passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th day of June last. Shareholders will be required to hand over to the Liquidators in exchange for the Share Certificates in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to be issued to them, the Share Certificates which they hold in the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—Dated 15th July 1874.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Liquidators.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority given to them on that behalf, the Directors are now PREPARED to ISSUE (155) one hundred and fifty-five new Shares of Rs. (1,250) one thousand two hundred and fifty each of the above Company, and desire to allot the same to the Shareholders of the Company at par in the proportion of one such new Share for every four Shares of the existing Issue standing in their names on the 1st day of August next.

Shareholders desirous of having any portion of said new Issue are hereby requested to pay at the Registered Office of the Company the sum of Rs. 1,250 per Share on or before the 1st day of August next, on which date if the amount due is not paid the Shareholders will have no right on these Shares.

Shareholders holding less than 4 Shares may pay their proportionate portion, and obtain formal receipt for such proportionate payment for the time being.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the 27th INSTANT to 1st AUGUST 1874, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, No. 34, 16th July 1874.

NOTICE.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Cases of Cheroots, White Tanjibs, Moselle, Marking Ink, Persian Slippers, a Cask of Porcelain Tiles, a Bale of Sewing Thread, Cotton Prints, and other Miscellaneous Articles, will be HELD, at the TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

The Sale will commence punctually at Noon, and Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. JERVOISE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 15th July 1874.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

CASH PRICE .... per doz. qts. Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s
SPARKLING MOSELLE,

CASH PRICE .... Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

MANILLAS. Cash Prices.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per 1,000	90	0
No. 2 Do. do.	„	54	0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	„	63	0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLE'S	per 1,000	13	8
DAWSON'S	„ „	14	0
THOMSON'S	„ „	14	0
DINDIGULS	„ „	16	0

HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each, Cash Rs. 4-8.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of 250	4	12
BABINGTON'S	„ „	4	0

OFFICE, per Box of 100, Cash Rs. 1-6.

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S BOUQUET	per box of 100	2	8
WILLS' PASSING CLOUDS	„ „	2	8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia	per tin	1	0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes	„	1	8
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil	per box	2	8

An extensive assortment of plain and fancy Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, and Smokers' Sundries.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, 1 GRAY ARAB RIDING HORSE, about 14 hands.—Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON ME[illegible] FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to th[illegible] are requested to PAY in the amount of [illegible]TIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the [illegible]

J. M. MACL[illegible],
T. BLANEY,
[illegible] Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th June 1874.

THE GREA[T] [illegible] [PENIN]SULA RAIL[WAY]. [illegible] June [illegible] Year ending 30th [illegible] [illegible]URIE, Agent. [illegible] 1874.

G[REAT] [illegible] [PENINSU]LA RAILWAY.

[illegible] COTTON WAGONS.

[illegible] Company is prepared to [illegible] the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED [illegible]ONS, the drawings for which will [illegible] [illegible]pany.

[illegible] and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders [will be re]ceived, can be had on application at the Office of the [Locomoti]ve Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep .... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 „ .... „ „ 10 (ten) „

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,—

The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds),
The Second Horse to take 1/4 (one-quarter),
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth),

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 4 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA, TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English St. Leger "[illegible]" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (11th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 4th July 1874.—4, Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Company will be HELD at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the Eighteenth day of July, instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to pass the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That Clauses 11 and 15 in the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled."

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th INSTANT, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.) —NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May 1874.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, Esq., and H. R. Cormack, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of 35,438 square yards for the term of 99 years from the 1st June last, renewable, at the Annual Rent of Rs. 3,600, and a Lease of 60,000 square yards to Dhurrumsey P[o]onjabhoy, Esq., for the term of 99 years, at a Rent of Rs. 6,0[illegible] per annum.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, will be H[ELD] at the [illegible] the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MO[ND]AY, the 3rd [illegible] of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following [bus]iness :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of M. Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that upon the ordinary business being concluded, the following business will be brought before the Meeting and propositions made for passing Special Resolutions to effect the following objects :—

I. To substitute Two Shares for Five Shares, as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and to amend Clause 55 of the Articles of Association accordingly.

II. To enable the Directors when and as they may deem it advisable to remove a portion of the Gins, and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Palej to some of the neighbouring Districts.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on FRIDAY, July 24th, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution :—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged by the addition of more Spindles and 100 Looms, and by the erection of such Buildings, Machinery, Engines and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for working the same, and that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the Issue of 200 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned Shares, and all or any of them, at such time or times hereafter and in such manner and at such price or prices as they may in their discretion think proper, and that in the meantime, and pending such issue of Shares, the Directors may raise and borrow any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Umjud Bagh, Broach, 10th July 1874.

THE NEW EUROPEAN FRUIT AND AMERICAN VEGETABLE, FLOWER, AND FARM SEEDS, have JUST ARRIVED. Detailed Price Lists free by post.

W. L. ATKINSON & Co.
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

CIRCULAR.

Our Special Monsoon Shipment ex S. S. "Pekin" being now landed Gentlemen requiring *NEW GOODS* are invited to inspect the large choice offered in the following Departments :—

HATS	Twelve new shaped Felt Hats, High Flat, and Young Crowns, New Dress Hats, New Tall White Hats, Tweed and Travelling Hats.	HOSIERY ...	Fancy Striped Cotton Socks, Fancy Merino Hosiery and [illegible], Bathing Drawers.
HELMETS	White Regulation, three qualities; the New Tan Shooting Helmets, Ladies' Riding Helmets.	TRUNKS, &c.	Air-Tight Cases, Portmanteaus for [illegible], Courier Bags, Gladstone, for Travellers.
SCARFS ...	Sailors' Knots, made Bows, Ring Scarfs, Twenty New Shapes.	TAILORING.	Angola Trouserings, Light Cheviots for Suits, New Designs for Coats.
TIES	Made Dress Bows, Twelve Shapes, Wire to Tie, Birds' Eye, Striped and Plain Colours.	SHIRTS	New French Shirtings, the Original Oxford Cloth Wove Flannel, and Silk and Wools, thoroughly shrunk.
COLLARS ...	Six Improved Shapes.		

The New Catalogue and Price List, with Special Rates for Cash Purchasers, posted on application to Mofussil Residents with patterns and all information.

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

LIGHT WOOLLEN CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.
AT ENGLISH PRICES FOR CASH.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
New designs : all Goods thoroughly shrunk.

	Rs.	a.
OFFICE SUITS, in every shade of Grey, Brown and Drab, the NEW CHECKS and HEATHER mixture .... Rs.	25	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED COATS, of the above	16	0
TROUSERS	10	0
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COAT and TROUSERS, best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, introduced by A. & Co., the only make that retains its colour ...	27	0
FANCY DRILL TROUSERS, a large assortment in various Colours, six for	28	0
KARKEE or WHITE, of superior quality and make, six for	30	0

	Rs.	a.
MORNING or VISITING COATS, of Superfine Blue and Black, new ribbed, or Fancy [illegible] Coating, bound with rich Silk Braid, and well finished.	30	0
FROCK COATS, for Special Wear. From the light and elastic texture of these Goods, we highly recommend them for this garment .... Rs.	38	[illegible]
DOUBLE-BREASTED SAC COATS. This garment from its smart finish is recommended to those who object to a close fitting Coat, and will be found useful when travelling	24	0
BLACK ALPACCA OFFICE COATS, to wear without Vest	12	8
LIGHT OXFORD TWEED WASHING COATS, in several Shades	10	0

RIDING SUITS.

WHITE CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES	14	0
WHITE DEERSKIN, thoroughly shrunk	11	0
RIDING COATS of the above materials	18	0
BEDFORD CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES, in a variety of Shades, Extra Stout Textures, for Hard Wear	23	0
RIDING COATS of the above	32	0
WHITE DOESKIN BREECHES, a special substance for this Country	35	0
GAITERS of Stout Tan Canvas, leather bound	5	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for special Wear	7	[illegible]

CRIC[KETING] OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk	27	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRT	8	8

BADMINTON SUITS.

A COMFORTABLE DRESS for this Great Game made of a Light Elastic Woollen material	20	0

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS...... Can be furnished with patterns and instructions for self-measurement on application, but a Remittance must be forwarded before despatch of Goods, to secure their rates.

THE [O]VERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STRE[ET], BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A CARD.—Plans and Estimates of Jute Mills, including Engines and Machinery, furnished. Erections of Buildings, &c., supervised or undertaken, and all necessary information furnished.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON,
2, Royd Street, Calcutta.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 6	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be [illegible] through their Agents,

Messrs. E[illegible]THAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, [illegible], & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

		Rs.		
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	30	per doz.	qts.
	Laubenheimer	15	„	„
	Steinvein	20	„	„
	Liebfraumilch	20	„	„
CLARETS—	Chateau de Frands	14	„	„
	Chateau Leoville	24	„	„
	Chateau Lafite	28	„	„
	Vray Canon	18	„	„
ITALIAN CLARET—	in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
	Do. Bottled here	6	„	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

BASS' PALE ALE,
(FIRST QUALITY,)
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.
Imported montly via Suez Canal.

CASH PRICE, per dozen Quarts.........Rs. 6
Ditto ditto Pints .... „ 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

		Rs.	
SHERRIES—	J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
	R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20	„
	Do. Vino de Pasto	29	„
	J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 17 &	24	„
	Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24	„
	M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	28	„
CHAMPAGNE—	Ruinart pere and fils ......Pts.	23	„
	Do. ....Qts.	45	„
	Do. Magnums.	88	„
	Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	30	„
	J. Sandbach and Son's	20	„
	Do. do. ......Pts.	11	„
BRANDY—	Raynal & Co.'s Superior	24	„
[CL]ARET—	Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
	Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	16	„
	Chateau Delorme Margaux	18	„
	R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	14	„
	Do. Margaux	17	„

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

	Rs.	
SHERRY,	25	per Dozen.
Ditto	15	„
CLARET, Yellow Seal	12	„
Ditto Red Seal	30	„
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	40	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
By all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NO[illegible],
CABINET MAKER & GL[ASS] [M]ERCHANT,
KALBADE[VIE] [RO]AD,
BOM[BAY].

BEGS to invite the att[ention of] LADIES and GENTLEMEN [illegible] Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and G[illegible] Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, [illegible], Chairs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, [illegible] Baby's Cots, [illegible] Folding Chairs, Swinging Bedsteads for Travellers, [illegible] Chairs, Rocking [illegible].

ENAMELLED PIPES, in [illegible] Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble [illegible].

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS [illegible] Wooden and Tin Tubs for [illegible] Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, [illegible] Hanging [illegible] Globes, [illegible] Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus [illegible] description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, [illegible] Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's [illegible] Hoods, [illegible], &c., [illegible] Nail [illegible], Combs, Sponges, [illegible] Sounds, Children's Toys, [illegible] Flower-Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

[CRO]CKERIES.—Dinner sets, breakfast [illegible] Wine Coolers, Electro Plated [illegible], and other [illegible] Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, [illegible].

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, [illegible], DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and [illegible] Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet [illegible] Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in [illegible] pieces, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles [illegible] Feather Pillows, large Bhar Fans, Chairs [illegible] Punkahs, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Carpets, Kettles [illegible] oval-shaped.

JUST RECEIVED, by s.s. ARIEL, from London, Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Dining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, [illegible] all sizes.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to [receive] orders for making furniture of every and any description, according to any kind of pattern sent to him with [illegible].

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Polish and Pack [illegible] carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been honoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various description to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the [illegible] Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practi[cal] [engin]eers equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 49, Clive Street, Calcutta.

MUSIC LESSONS, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI will give LESSONS in BOMBAY and POONA, alternate weeks. [illegible] Address care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be re[ceived] at the Office of [illegible] on MONDAY, the [illegible] instant, from parties willing to undertake the—

1. Erecting a Gallery in the [illegible] of the Grant Medical College.
2. Fitting up Jennings's Patent Urinals in the Office of the Inspector General of Registration in the [illegible] Building.
3. [illegible] in the Office of the [illegible] of Paper Currency in [illegible].

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from the Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, [illegible] July 1874.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the following MACHINERY lying at Madras :—

1 Two-Cylinder [illegible] Hydraulic Press, [illegible] Cylinders, by Nasmyth, Wilson, & Co., complete [illegible] by [illegible]
1 Spare Case [illegible] Cylinder [illegible]
1 Weighing Box and Scale [illegible]
[illegible] Horse [illegible] Hydraulic pumping Engine, [illegible] Cylinders by [illegible] stroke, [illegible]
[illegible] Cylindrical [illegible] Boiler [illegible]
1 Donkey Engine for boiler feed [illegible] [illegible] necessary connections.
5 Wrought Iron Water Tanks, with valves, cocks, piping, &c., complete.

All the above Machinery is of a superior order and will be found in good condition.

Offers will be received up to NOON ON THE 20th INSTANT, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT,
Liquidator Alexandra Press Company, Limited.

3, Church Lane, Bombay, 9th July 1874.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

Of the balance (after paying expenses).

The Winner to take two-thirds.
The 2nd Horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd Horse „ one-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree,* on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 P.M.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on *Rawal Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta,* or *Bombay,* will be taken.

Applications and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern St. Leger Sweep,
Care of
SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP,
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —Mr. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 8[illegible].

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL [illegible] WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

JUST PUBLISHE[D]
A Second Revised [Editi]on o[f]
VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN FORCE IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz. :—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales, prices of Surats on the spot showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. all round. This morning's market opens dull, probable sales 10,000, imports 10,000, the day's receipt at the American Ports being 1,000 against 2,000, exports to Great Britain 2,000 against 1,000 on the corresponding date last year.

CONSOLS open at 92¾; French Rentes at 97¾; Bar Silver at 58 7/16d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns up to yesterday again shows a very strong position, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 42⅞ to 44⅞ during the week. This alteration, however, is the result chiefly of the heavy decrease in Discounts, both the Reserve and Bullion being lower, and is not therefore so favourable as it otherwise would have been. In the open market money is evidently in rather more demand, discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills being now quoted at [illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper is firmer, Fours being quoted ½, and Fours and a half ¼ per cent. higher. Exchange on India is given at 1s. 10[illegible] per rupee.

As usual on mail day there has been little or nothing doing here to-day.

STERLING EXCHANGE is quite unaltered, and the transactions have been insignificant. On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong with an upward tendency, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 104¼; Fours and a half Rs. 105¾; Fives and a half Rs. 110¾.

SHARES are steady without any material change in values. Bank of Bombays are firm; Land shares rather higher; Spinning shares quiet at barely former rates.

COTTON is dull and depressed at nominally previous rates.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £2 for steamers and £2-10 to £2-12-6 by sailing vessels.

In IMPORTS there is nothing whatever doing.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Noml. value pub.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
			p. a.		
100,000	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	787½
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	510
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
4,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	173
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	8,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	125
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	950
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	100 p*	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	3,500
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,100
300	2,000	2,000	75 p*	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	2 0
3 0	5 0	all	100 p*	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 p*	Imperial Press Co.	550
200	400	350	60 p*	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	595
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p*	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,200
400	850	750	135 p*	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,635
[illegible]	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,0[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	[illegible]	[illegible] M. & C. Co	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,290
1,000	150	150	[illegible]	Broach Mills	275
2,400	2,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	1,770
1,500	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,035
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Baloo Mills	1,400
400	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Khandesh Spinning	1,400
450	1,000	500	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Maneckji Petit's	1,460
200	1,000	[illegible]	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,565
800	2,500	all	240	Oriental	4,250
800	1,000	400	200p.s.	Royal	2,900
500	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,150
500	1,000	250	10p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	£18 s c	p. c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	248
—	£20	109	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£26	43	do.	Ditto	...
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,4[illegible]5
1,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	151
450	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,2[illegible]0
[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
1,000	50	all	4p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	...	[illegible]	15 pc	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	6 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	[illegible]	Mechanical Build'g Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	Ironclad Co.	[illegible]
...	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Cessation.		
[illegible]	10	...	Bank of China	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	East India Bank	1
[illegible]	15	Feb. [illegible]	Indian Peninsula	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 11th June 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	[illegible]		
Merchandise	2,32,076	6	0
Electric Telegraph	[illegible]		
Earth Trains	[illegible]		
Total Rs.	2,48,15[illegible]	14	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,2[illegible] miles Total Rs.	[illegible]		
Increase Rs.	[illegible]	6	0

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING.

The issue of the Government Loan has not had the slight [illegible] on the Money Market, and a great super-abundance of cash for all trade requirements is likely to last for some time. The Bank has not yet resumed issuing its weekly statements since closing of the books for the half-year, but it is pretty certain that its resources must have been continuing to accumulate. The Directors lowered their rates of discount and interest by 1 per cent. on Thursday, the terms now being only [illegible] per cent. for on demand loans on Government paper, [illegible] per cent. for discount of 30 days' bills, and [illegible] for 60 days' bills.

The loan was taken up on terms very favourable for Government, higher than any 4 per cent. loan they ever issued. The lowest accepted tender was at 102-10-2, but what the bigger offers were has not been made known, nor even what was the average rate obtained, a fact which is causing dissatisfaction in some quarters. From what is known of the successful tenders, it is probable that something like 102-12-0 had been the average. All Government Securities have experienced a material rise since the new loan came out, and have more than recovered the fall they experienced on its announcement. The return given by Indian Fours is now only about half per cent. more than that on British consols.

[illegible] has further declined, and there is no prospect of any recovery in the early future, the abundance of money and dullness of export trade telling against it. The rate opened [illegible] steady at closing rate of last mail, in expectation that the Exchange Banks would have allotted to them a good amount of the new loan, and would have [illegible] to pay for it, but when it was found they had [illegible] tendered too low, the rate of exchange became very weak, and also uncertain, for it [illegible] during a day or two in a very [illegible] way, though within a small compass only. The want of cover has been much felt by the Banks, and unless with cover they have had little temptation to lower their rates and have therefore alternated between 1-10⅞ and 7-16, at one time both [illegible] at the lower quotation. Documents have steadily declined, and to-day Document Bills for acceptance on first-class drawers bring the same rate as credits. The total business for the mail has been small, and the closing prices of to-day are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10	to 1/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10-3 16	to ¼
Bank Bills, 6	1-10⅜	to 7/16
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10½	
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10 9/16	to ⅝

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Noller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 14th) with the following cargo:—[illegible] casks soda water bottles, 51 packages roots or borax, 414 bags grain, 2 packages sundries, 15 packages cummin seed, 92 bales wool, 49 packages raisins, 1 package spice, 1 case maps, 3 dubbers ghee, and 1 case merchandise. She brought 70 bales cotton, 315 bales wool, and 55 bags lack for transhipment for different ports and the following passengers:—Captain Leech, Ramsey and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sir Charles Napier Australia (s)	Stevenson Murray	Liverpool. Southampton, &c.

The steamer Muriel, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVAL.		
13	Hermit (s)	Robert	Liverpool, March 24.
July.	DEPARTURE.		
13	Liberator	....	....

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17th July, 1-5 P.M.—Mail steamer Pekin from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 80, rainfall 35 cents.

CARWAR, 17th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·92, rainfall 3 inches 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th July, 11-25 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-east to south-west, maximum 80, minimum 71, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·74, rainfall 2 inches 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east moderate, thermometer 84, barometer 29·75.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th July, 1-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Suez, 17th July, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 53 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th July, 10-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 22 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 17th July, 11-30 A.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 17th July, 10-45 A.M. Time in transit, 11 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th July is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	1	39	0	6
„ Galle	1	21	0	0
„ Kurrachee	0	30	0	6
„ Madras	0	17	0	5

DAILY IMPORTS—17TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 4 cases stationery, Allibhoy Abdool Carrim.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 55 boxes window glass, Meyabhoy Tyabkhan.

Pekin s, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Nursey Khuttow.

Hindostan s, 2 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.; 4 cases cochineal, Nagordass Motichund.

FROM NEW YORK.

Electra, 3000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—17TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aztecs, 52 bales cotton, Joytaram Nanchund.

Boldon, 1,500 bags linseed, Knoop and Co.

Caledonian s, 603 packages cowries, Currimbhoy Kusanbhoy, 86 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz; 53 bales cotton, Khulsee Poonjee.

Yeddo s, 62 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 500 bales cotton, Narrondass Chutoorbhooj; 84 bales cotton, Munsee Somjee; 51 bales cotton, D Sojepall and Co.

Emblehope s, 569 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 800 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.

Muriel s, 150 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s, 3 boxes gold coins and 1 box silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 307 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckoorbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 44 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co; 2,400 bags wheats, Valkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 572 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 42 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Farghenid.

655-73—M. S. Barbhaya—Dayal Ruttonsey v H. Clason and Co.—Jefferson and Payne.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fazulla Khaclani v Purmanandas Mothooradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

143-73—Ardaseer Framjee—Toolseydas Savekram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

404-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bomanjee Cawasjee Mistry v Hurypursad Summookram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

405-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vussonjee Pursho[illegible]—Shamrao Pandoorung.

613-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.

104-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardesir Hormusjee and another v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosab Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Aba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Heerabai, daughter of the late Bhyrooing Purdasey, deceased,—Parvuttebai, widow, the guardian and next friend of the infant Samleeyahoo.—M. H. Khant.

LONG CAUSES.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschek v Bhugochbhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Lebgley—Part heard.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v M[illegible]—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.

31-73—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

9[illegible]-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

421-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Remraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

568-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J. K. Bythel v Purshotum Jusudhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Marez v. Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai widow—Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 15.

Cookson, Captain, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

July 18.

Cookson, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE—July 17.

Parsons, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on medical certificate to England.

Cotton, Captain, Bengal 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Pollok, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Aden.

Schneider, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

Leckhart, Captain, Bengal Quarter Master General's Department, to rejoin, to Meean Meer.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, July 14.

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. B. Jones, Actg Senior Asst Colr of Vizagapatam, two years furlough.

Ensign and Lieut Asst Consy J. Lever, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, six months leave in India on private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. William Joseph Henry LeFanu, to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Magt of South Arcot during the absence of Mr Lister on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. C. T. Winfred, B. A., to be Sub-Registrar of Palney, in the District of Madura.

Mahadevaiyar, B. A., to be Sub-Registrar of Trumungalam, in the same District.

Hony Surgn Robert Harvey, to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, without prejudice to his other duties.

The Rev. Harry Archibald Williams, M. A., Actg Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. H. Ferrand, Actg Asst Genl of Registration, assumed charge of the Office from Mr. C. B. M. Macdonald on the 6th instant.

Mr. D. S. White, Actg Secy to the Committee, for the Examination of Assistants in the P. W. Dept, assumed charge of the Office from Mr. W. Donald on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, Ex Engr of the second grade, having reported of his return from Europe, is temporarily posted to the Tanjore District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Col A Prichard, S. C., Comdt 31st Regt N. I., on furlough on private affairs for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

The furlough to Europe granted to Capt E. H. Thomas, S. C., Quartermaster, 40th Regt N. I., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Maj. W. R. Meckam, S. C., Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, Mysore Division, arrived at Madras on the 6th July 1874.

Capt [Brev Maj] F. H. Thompson, S. C., Asst Supt, Revenue Survey Dept, arrived at Madras on the 6th July 1874.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10	0
Per Copy	„ 0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TURNER—July 15th, at Poona, the wife of Captain S. D. Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BELLELLI—July 16th, at Tank Bunder, Francis Alfred Charles, the dearly-beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bellelli, aged 7 months and 14 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN—July 13th, at Kotagherry, the wife of F. Cockburn, Esq., of a son.

HAMER—July 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. E. Hamer, of a daughter, still born.

OWEN—July 13th, at Delhi Lodge, Nundidroog Road, the wife of Herbert Owen, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—July 12th, at her residence, in Scott's Lane, Calcutta, of chronic diarrhœa, Eliza Maria Rabotean, the beloved wife of George B. Martin, aged 57 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

THE *Spectator* has now published what we take to be its final deliverance on the subject of the Indian Famine; and the exceedingly curious and instructive article in which our contemporary, after reviewing his own work and finding it all very good, loftily addresses a farewell rebuke to his detractors, has been copied into the columns of the *Times* as a complete apology for the conduct of the English press in creating a panic at home about the probable effects of the drought in Bengal and Behar. There is something very touching in the magnanimity with which the *Spectator* speaks of the labours it has undergone for others' good, and the persecution to which it has been in consequence exposed at the hands of badly-informed and malicious writers on Indian newspapers. It appears from our contemporary's veracious history of the Famine that we have all been in the wrong in supposing the Government of India deserves some credit for having taken timely and ample precautions to prevent its subjects from being starved to death this year by thousands and tens of thousands. At the end of 1873 the harvest on which the population of a great part of Hindustan depended for subsistence had failed, and there was no grain for the people to eat; but Lord Northbrook remained indifferent, and in India and England no one seemed to care what became of the wretched multitude of helpless ryots and labourers, till suddenly the startling cry of the *Spectator* rang through the world and roused to a fever of philanthropic enthusiasm to spend other people's money in charity even those Englishmen who had "stuffed their ears" with cotton. Readers of the article, which we publish in our last page this morning, will see that we do not misrepresent its tenour, and that the *Spectator* really takes to itself, and the "agents of the "British press" whom its inspired utterances stirred to emulation, the whole credit of having "saved three millions of people from dying of "hunger." And what has been the reward of this Friend of Humanity, in whose honour a grateful nation should build temples and offer sacrifices of thanksgiving? He has but shared the fate of other benefactors of his species in being grossly and vilely abused by envious calumniators. But his great heart enables him to despise such petty assailants. He treats them as Sir Robert Peel treated Mr. Disraeli, with the contempt which a man conscious of having done his duty naturally feels for critics by whom his conduct is misunderstood. The people are alive, and that is enough for the *Spectator*. We were disappointed at finding that our contemporary did not wind up his defence of himself with a new version of the familiar peroration to Peel's most famous speech, by expressing an assured and triumphant conviction that his name will be remembered with gratitude in the cottages of the poor, when they eat their three meals a day of plentiful and unbought rice, the sweeter because its flavour is no longer spoilt by the sense of having had to work for it.

Now, while we are quite ready to make every reasonable allowance for the *Spectator's* pleasant habit of "writing rhetorically in order that "it may not write dully," we hold that rhetoric ought to be the ally and not the enemy of truth. But, when the *Spectator* rhetorically asserts that "there is no shadow of doubt "that but for the energy pressed on the "Government of India by the London "Press, by the Duke of Argyll and by Lord "Salisbury, nearly three millions of people "would have died of hunger," the only possible answer anyone conversant with the facts of the case can give to this random and reckless statement is that it is, beyond a shadow of doubt, scandalously untrue. "The entire "case," says the *Spectator*, in its grand off-hand way, "stands in broad figures thus," and then it proceeds to give figures which are ludicrously inaccurate. It declares that the Government of India has been forced by the agencies above enumerated to undertake the task of "endea-"vouring to feed for a twelve month *three* "*millions* of human beings." But the Government never undertook to do anything of the kind. It calculated that the Famine would last with greater or less intensity over a period of about seven months, and that the number of people for whom it would be desirable to provide relief of one kind or another might for a short period, perhaps altogether for three months, reach the *maximum* of nearly 3,000,000. Lord Northbrook's Government framed its estimates with the design of laying in stores of grain sufficient to meet this demand; and we do not know on what authority the *Spectator* founds its assertion that "the Duke of Argyll" stimulated the Government of India to increase the supply it considered adequate for the occasion. Such an imputation on the judgment of the late Secretary of State is unjust to a statesman all whose despatches about the Famine are instinct with a spirit of loyal confidence in the Viceroy. It was only when that "masterful man," Lord Salisbury, succeeded the Duke of Argyll, that the India Office, misled by the panic stricken English press, began to urge Lord Northbrook to do far more than was necessary. The result of the pressure thus put on the Government of India has been to increase the stock of grain laid in by the State to 465,000 tons, a quantity so enormously in excess of what is required that the greatest difficulty is found in getting rid of it without absolutely throwing it into the Ganges. For the number of people to be fed with Government grain was only raised for a short time last month above the *maximum* of three millions by adding to the labourers on public works and the persons in receipt of charitable relief all those cultivators who could be persuaded to take advances of grain from the Government instead of private traders; and the totals for the months of July and August will hardly reach two millions instead of three. It is evident, therefore, that in the original estimates of the Government of India an ample margin was allowed for contingencies, and that Lord Northbrook took from the beginning an accurate measurement of the probable extent and intensity of the Famine. If this deduction from experience be granted, it is impossible not to admit that the interference of the English Press and Lord Salisbury has been purely mischievous. The *Spectator* says—"Well, per-"haps a million has been wasted beyond what "should have been spent. But what matters a "million when people's lives are at stake? "Perish the million, if only the Bengalees have "escaped the pangs of hunger." This is a fine sentiment, but it would have been more worthy of admiration if the *Spectator*, with its magnificent scorn of economy, had been dealing with the money of English instead of Indian taxpayers. What the people of this country resent is that when the Government, which has been appointed to rule them and which ought to know the real wants of India, considers it unnecessary to spend more than a certain sum for the relief of certain distress, a further expenditure should be forced upon them by the ignorant impatience of English journalists and English Ministers. A million may not be much to the *Spectator*, but it is a good deal to the people who have to pay it, and the additional bill may amount to several millions before we have done with it.

But Lord Salisbury has, after all, done but a fraction of the mischief he might have done had he adopted all the extravagant suggestions of the *Spectator*. We have not a file of our London contemporary's leading articles to refer to; but we may illustrate by an example how outrageous some of those articles were. The *Friend of India* the other day attacked the Government of India for keeping a literary apologist; but it should in fairness be remembered that Sir George Campbell, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, also kept a journalist. The editor of the *Indian Economist* was promoted to a place in the Bengal Secretariat by Sir George; and it is reasonable to assume that the articles in the *Economist* of last December and January on the Famine represented the views of the Lieutenant-Governor. Well, the *Economist* at that time estimated the loss of food to Bengal by the failure of the harvest at *from eight to nine million tons*, and it ridiculed the notion of importing a few hundred thousand tons to supply the deficiency as a device akin to Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic with her broom. The *Economist* demanded heroic measures, and said that Lord Northbrook ought at once to import cargoes of wheat from America, to create large granaries everywhere in Bengal, to remit the collection of the land revenue for a year, and if possible to plough up the ground planted for opium and sow it with grain. There were some other recommendations of a similar character, which it is unnecessary to repeat, as we only mention the *Economist* now in order to call attention to the fact that even this enthusiast complained of the damage the *Spectator* was doing to the good cause by the sensational style of its writings and the absurd exaggerations to which it committed itself.

ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure that you will do what you can in the interest of those heavily weighted individuals who have their lives insured in India. A good deal has been said and written on the subject of the Positive rates, and in face of ample testimony to the contrary it has been urged that these rates are insufficient to protect the interest of the Company. I am assured to a considerable amount, and I regret to say not in the Positive. The Standard Life Assurance Company has the honour to guarantee a certain sum on the occasion of my decease, for which privilege I pay about twice as much as the Positive would charge me. I have just received the report of the Standard for the year 1874, and read that "they (the Directors) have also been at all times ready to listen to proposals made on good grounds for reduction of the Company's rates of payment for persons residing abroad." The address of the Chairman as reported contains the following very important paragraph:—"The Colonial business at the same time is of great importance and yields a considerable profit to the Company, which is a most important contribution towards increasing the surplus divisible amongst all who have claims upon it."

This appears to me to be an admission that a large profit is made out of us Indian assured, or, in other words, that the rates charged are a great deal too high, and that it shows in itself good grounds for reduction of the Company's rates of payment for persons resident abroad.

I hope you will favour this with a corner in your paper, and if it has the effect of extracting anything approaching an explanation from the representatives of the Company I shall feel that it has not been written in vain.

"ASSURED."

MALICE REBUKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a somewhat offensive and wholly inaccurate account was given a few days ago in the *Times of India's* "whims" regarding the mode in which the dealers subscribed their mite towards the funds for the John Connon Memorial, I beg the favour of being allowed to state that no influence whatever was brought to bear on the dealers by the Superintendent of Markets. The proposal to get up a subscription originated solely among the dealers themselves, who no sooner became aware of the intention to raise a memorial than they set about collecting money for it and still continue to collect it.

If the gentleman who prepares the weekly witticisms for the *Times of India* had as much experience of Bombay as he doubtless has of knowing how to write accurately for the public, he would not need to be told that Mr. Connon rendered valuable services to the market community long years ago, when he stood forward as their champion in a matter where they considered they had been subjected to zoolum at the hands of the then municipal authorities. Mr. Connon down to the day of his departure for Europe was a constant visitor at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and was known and respected by every one there, and, although it may surprise the *Times of India* to know that a lot of men who don't wear breeches pockets can feel gratitude without being paid to do so, it is nevertheless a fact that the market people do feel grateful, and in this case it has been shown that they needed no stimulant from the *sahib* who lives on the premises.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE JOHN CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

Bombay, 17th July.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 14TH JULY.

SIR SALAR JUNG with his usual liberality intends giving a grand entertainment on Friday next, the 17th instant, in celebration of the opening of the Cogna Bridge—the largest on the State Railway line—which crosses the river of that name near the village of Nanapoor, distant about sixty miles from Hyderabad. More than 300 invitations have already been issued, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for the reception of the guests at Nanapoor where the *tamasha* is to take place. The Cogna bridge is spoken of as being a splendid work, and great credit is due to the engineer in charge for having completed it in so very short a time, considering the many difficulties he has had to contend with. Now that through communication has been established the public may congratulate themselves upon the prospect of soon having the State railway line open for traffic.

Secunderabad is by no means behind-hand in the matter of religious revivals. Episcopalian Methodism—imported, I believe, from Bombay—is fast taking root in this congenial soil, and, as a writer in a Madras paper facetiously puts it, "the country bids fair to soon become a land of saints when it will be difficult to find a sinner even for a muster"! But, seriously speaking, the new sect appears to be doing a great deal more towards improving the moral tone of the middle and lower classes here than was ever attempted before, and, whatever may be said as to the peculiarities of the form of worship observed at the revival meetings and the self-righteous bearing of its members, it cannot be denied that the spirit of earnestness with which the promoters of the revival address themselves to their self-imposed task of calling apathetic Christians to a sense of their duty is well worthy of imitation. So kindly have the people here taken to this new "persuasion" that one of the churches (mostly resorted to by the middle classes) has been deserted by a large portion of its congregation, who, preferring the new form of Methodism, have forsaken the church of their fathers and are now staunch supporters of the revival movement. But "all's well that ends well," and time alone will show whether these "*pucka*" Christians, as they delight in styling themselves, are not after all the victims of a mere delusion—which very many believe them to be.

Politically there isn't much to chronicle this week. It is rumoured that Mr. C. B. Saunders, the British Resident here, will soon be bidding us adieu to take up his appointment as member of the Governor-General's Council, but so many of these rumours have of late been floating about that one does'nt know really which to believe and which not. Should this one, however, prove to be correct, Mr. Saunders's departure will be universally regretted, as his kindly manner and genial disposition have made him the favourite of all classes, and I am but re-echoing public opinion when I say that Hyderabad has never had a more popular Resident than Mr. Saunders. It is said that the next Resident will be either Brigadier-General Lumsden, who acted for Mr. Saunders not long ago, or Colonel Pearse of the Mysore Commission. Major Tweedie, our First Assistant Resident, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the first-class.

The weather just now is delightful; thermometer keeping well below 80 deg. with occasional showers of rain. Everything looks fresh and green; the tanks about the place are gradually filling, and we are in hopes that Jupiter Pluvius will be more liberal with us this year than he was pleased to be in 1873, when the supply of the precious element was so meagre that wells, tanks, and streams began to dry up a month or two after the rains had ceased.

KURRACHEE, 11TH JULY.

IT has been very hot for the last three days, the sea-breeze has died away, and we have had a strong land wind. The nights are most oppressive, and the thermometer stood at 94 deg. in the house at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. We hoped vainly from appearances that a storm would have broken over the place during the night, but it passed away and this morning's advent promises another sultry day; and consequently no relief to us. However, we try to be jolly, though it is a difficult undertaking in such a dull place. By the way, talking about being joyful, reminds me of the visit some fellow made to Pentonville prison on a Sunday, where the "silent system" exists. He found the prisoners in the chapel, each man in a little box from which he could see nothing but the officiating minister, on most occasions his old friend the prison chaplain. Well! they were singing a hymn "Oh! let us be joyful," and a policeman was playing the organ! He goes on to say "they looked . . . . d— d joyful."

A new cricket ground has been made here inside the Government gardens, and the first match on it was played last Saturday between the "Sahib logue" and the Parsees. The victory was with the former, but the performance of the native gentlemen was most creditable to them, and their "fielding" particularly good.

The following is the score:—

STATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain Pringle	Not out	29
„ Trueman	Run out by Framroze	3
„ Bishop	Bowled out by Dadabhai	9
„ Henderson	„ „ Framroze	0
Mr. Laing	„ „ Dadabhai	6
Captain Pottinger	„ „ Framroze	5
Mr. Campbell	„ „ Dadabhai	18
„ Oliver	Leg before wicket, bd DeGama	0
Captain Prendenbury	Bowled out by De Gama	4
„ Wiseman	These two gentlemen did not	0
„ Haynes	play as it grew dark	0
„ Molineux	Leg before wicket, bd Dadabhai	0
Byes		3
Leg Byes		1
Wides		5
	Total	84

ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Rustomjee C.	Bowled out by Captain Pottinger		9
„ Ardesir F.	„ „		1
„ Moriarty	Caught out	Pringle	6
„ Dadabhai	Bowled out	„ Pottinger	0
„ Framroze	Caught out	„ Trueman	10
„ DeGama	„	„ Pringle	23
„ Maneckjee	Bowled out	„ Pottinger	1
„ Nusserwanjee	„	Mr. Laing	4
„ Jehangirjee	Stumped out by Captain Pringle		12
„ Sorabjee	Caught out	„ Pringle	20
„ Cowasjee	Not out		0
„ Temooljee	Run out		2
Byes			2
Leg byes			4
Wides			1
		Total	85

In the evening all the ladies came, and the band of the 56th played. The old gardens were gayer than I have ever seen them. To the left of the cricket-ground were a dozen or more lady archers, while a little behind them again a badminton tournament and some croquet was going on. There were quieter parties of the gardens also for those who play at that very old game, known under a comparatively new name, to wit, spooning.

On Wednesday last, the 8th, the 56th Minstrels entertained us. Mr. Molineux sang his "Pretty Swallow" very sweetly, and T. Gilson was very good in "I'm lonely since my Brother died."

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Chorus	Jack of Ravensworld	Minstrels.
Song	The Little One that Died	T. Gilson.
Song	The Vacant Chair	C. Williams.
Song (comic)	The Yaller Gal that winked at me	J. Byrne.
Song	Call me not back from the Echoless shore	G. Stephenson.
Song (comic)	Cheer-washing Day	J. King.
Song	Ring the Bell softly	D. Haxell.
Song	Pretty Swallow	H. Molineux.
Song (serio-comic)	Sitting on the Sand	W. Batchelor.
Song	Out in the Streets	C. Sharpe.
Song (comic)	The Big Sunflower	J. Byrne.
Song	I'm lonely since my Brother died	T. Gilson.
Comic	dee	J. King.
Song	Say a kind word when you can	J. Davis.

PART II.

Walk Round	The Black Brigade.	
Clog Dance		J. McAvan.

A party leave here to-morrow, Wednesday. On their arrival at Kotree they will go down to the mouths of the Indus to a place called "Khatee." On their return, I daresay I shall be able to tell you what they have done. Colonel Merriman is the chief, and Major Augustus LeMessurier goes with the party.

The 56th have had a handsome centre-piece sent out to them by their old Colonel, "Pasey." At the base there are three officers of the corps dressed in the uniform worn at different times by the Pompadours, and they are all three much nicer than the tunic of the present day.

To-day the Parsees are going to play a match with the Station Cricket Club for a whole day in the Government gardens. Numbers of folks, amongst them ladies included, are going to witness the game, which promises to be a very interesting one, owing to the advent of a good batsman from Jacobabad, Major Malcolmson. Tents are pitched in the gardens, and the band of H. M.'s 56th Regiment is also to be in attendance, so that we shall be having a good day's jubilee. I shall send you the score as soon as I can.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but [illegible] [illegible] famed American Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the infant's gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street," on the stamp. Sold by all chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agent [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held Yesterday at Malabar Hill on the body of a Hindoo female, name unknown, and postponed till Monday next.

ANOTHER TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of an infant girl, who was accidentally run over by a tramway car. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEPUTY SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, who has obtained three months' leave of absence, left Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer for the Continent. Mr. Alfred Swift has, we believe, been appointed to act for him.

A VAGRANT.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Thomas Clarkson was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any ostensible means of support. His Worship directed his removal to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, police sepoy No. 584 was convicted of assaulting one Bania Maun Jysingh and fined Rs. 25, or in default of payment to undergo a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shamrao Pandurung appeared for the prosecution.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,377. Of these, 622 were new admissions, consisting of 262 Hindoos, 194 Mussulmans, 141 Parsees, 19 Christians, and 6 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 79·23. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.—Intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, and rheumatism.

A PROJECT is, we understand, in contemplation for the construction of a charitable public hostelry at Mahableshwur for the convenience of the numerous Hindoo travellers who resort to this hilly and densely wooded neighbourhood. The absence of such accommodation is felt to be a source of no small discomfort to these travellers, who have the misfortune to own no bungalow in its vicinity; so that the contemplated scheme must meet with the hearty support of all charitably disposed Hindoos. Mr. Dajee Succaram Chowan is the originator of the plan, which it is supposed if effected will cost Rs. 3,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Thursday last, Fakeera Ahmed, second officer of the ship Hydree, reported to the police that Captain McNeil of that vessel has been missing since the morning of the 16th instant. On the evening of the previous day he was observed on the quarter-deck by the informant, who had occasion to consult him on business connected with the ship. Later in the evening he was seen by one of the crew, but on the morning of the 16th instant, at about 6 A. M., the captain was not to be found. His coat and slippers were lying on the quarter-deck, and it is surmised that the unfortunate man fell overboard during the night. He had taken command of the vessel only four days previous to this occurrence.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoos, Babajee Raghoo and Babajee Sabajee, were charged with obtaining various sums of money under false pretences. It appears that the defendants had for a considerable time been in the habit of resorting to several Marwarees and receiving advances on plated brass ornaments, which they (defendants) had succeeded in palming off for silver. These Marwarrees, 16 in number, displaying an amount of credulity totally unlike their usual custom, were the victims of the deception for some time. It was at length detected, and upon a representation made to the police the defendants were arrested. The prisoners were charged on four distinct counts, and were on conviction sentenced in all to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Indu-Prakash* regrets the course adopted by the British *Sirkar* in the management of the *gadee* of Sattara. The order issued through the Collector and Political Agent of Sattara to the young adopted son of the late Ai Sahib Sagoonabai Maharaj of Sattara only three months after her death to vacate the old palace is a source of much regret to all the inhabitants of Maharashtra. The letter addressed to Surimant Abba Saheb Maharaj, on the subject, teems with words and expressions quite derogatory to the dignity and status of the Maharaja. The *Indu-Prakash* suggests that the Government do take into consideration the dignity of the Sattara Raj as well as the reverential honour paid to it from the earliest times by the inhabitants of Maharashtra, and hopes that the Bombay Government will withhold the execution of the order till a decision in the matter has been arrived at by the Government of India, which has been communicated with on the subject. The impression, says the *Indu-Prakash*, on the minds of the people, produced by the conduct of Lord Dalhousie in the confiscation of the Raj, has not yet been effaced.

A DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last a richly dressed Hindoo of the Purbhoo caste, accompanied by a servant, presented himself at the shop of the Indian Cloth Selling Company, and declaring that he was the son-in-law of Mr. Vinayekrao Wassodewjee (Government Oriental Translator) and requested to be supplied with articles to a large amount, which he represented would be required by him very shortly for the celebration of the ceremony of *Mooja*. The customer desired the shop-keeper to despatch a servant with him to his residence, where the price of the goods, he stated, would be paid. This was done, and the Hindoo with the two servants proceeded in the shigram as far as Chowpatty. Upon arriving there the conveyance was dismissed and two buggies were procured instead. The ingenious Hindoo occupied one together with the servant of the shop-keeper, while the former's personal attendant securing the purchased goods took possession of the second and drove off in a different direction. The Hindoo gentleman after going some little distance set upon his companion, flung him out of the conveyance, and succeeded in making off. The delinquents are still at large, [illegible] actively sought for by the detectives.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

YESTERDAY at 5-30 P.M., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Martin Wood read an interesting paper on the Marquis of Salisbury's new Indian Council Bill. The inclemency of the weather, unfortunately, prevented many from attending, and the audience scarcely numbered more than fifty. Among those present were Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, Esq., Sorabji Shapoorji, Esq., [illegible] Pandurang, Sorabji Pallonji, Esq., Dr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, and Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Esq., Honorary Secretary. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, Esq., was in the chair.

Mr. Wood began by observing that the object and reason set forth by [illegible] in his [illegible] in the House of Peers on June 9th, for the passing of the Bill under which a new and additional member of the Viceroy's Council will be appointed, are such [illegible] commend themselves to our approval, for it is the desire of all that our vast Indian expenditure should be subjected to proper supervision. His Lordship, however, Mr. Wood continued, appeared to entertain no misgiving regarding the method proposed as to its success in attaining the end in view. Yet how striking has been the decisive expression of public opinion against it! From the Viceroy down to the smallest journal that has any right to be heard on behalf of the public, this new Indian Council has received the most unqualified condemnation. The lecturer then commented upon the system of entire secrecy which has been preserved throughout, and suggested that the better means of securing the end which Lord Salisbury has in view would be certainly not to exclude the outside world from his confidence; and that the expense of 250 lakhs, which has been absolutely wasted on public works is the result of systematic departmental secrecy. Lord Salisbury [illegible] the people of this country if he can feel surprised at the opposition which has at once been evoked by his abrupt proposal to appoint an officer of gigantic personal powers, who, sent out under the Queen's sign manual, may be able to defy the Governor-General himself, and override the Supreme Government, in all that concerning what threatens to overtake even the military outlay, and become the very largest division of our ever-increasing expenditure. How many huge works are there now lying heavy on the country and its resources, which, if the projects for these, instead of being only "submitted to the proper authorities," had also been submitted to the public for free criticism, would have been discredited and disallowed at once! Would it have been possible under a system of publicity for that huge blot on our harbour, a fence plan to have arisen which we now see in the middle ground shoal, useless as a site for heavy ordnance, though it has absorbed the exchange of more than 20 years, and look of our magnificent white elephant on the desolate shores of Hoge Island! Mr. Wood next, speaking of railways, referred to the still-pending controversy in regard to Indian railways of the narrow gauge. In conclusion the lecturer commented on a sorting of the Act in detail, the principles and in the level the reformation of Indian affairs and of its work and prompt publicity. After some further remarks from some of the members of the Association, a vote of thanks was passed to the chair by Mr. Wood, and the meeting was dissolved.

ADDITIONAL P[illegible] HOMEWA[illegible]

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, [illegible] Murray, sailed yesterday for South[illegible] via [illegible] Canal, with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major Pollock, Mr. W. M. Blackburn, Mr. A. F. Thompson.

For Brindisi—Mr. J. Ramsay and Mr. J. C. C. Anders[illegible].

For Venice—Mr. A. J. Parker and Mr. J. L. Johnston.

For Aden.—Two deck passengers.

TANNA RAIN-FALL UP TO 16TH JULY 1874.

	In.	cts.
For the month of June	27	58
1st to 16th July	18	90
Total	46	[illegible]

GOCULDAS TEJPAL NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE opening of this Hospital for the use of the public, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., has been unavoidably postponed till the 1st August. It was built at the joint expense of Government and the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, a wealthy Bhattia merchant of Bombay, on the north side of the Esplanade, opposite the New Sailors' Home, at a cost of a little over Rs. 2,50,000. The site may be said to have been appropriately chosen, for it is just opposite to the site of the old Native General Hospital, a charitable institution, where for nearly a quarter of a century medicine was dispensed gratis to natives of the poorest classes, who by association of ideas and by its proximity to the densely populated quarters of the city, will doubtless consider the new hospital to be a great boon to them. The building was designed by Colonel Fuller, Architectural Engineer to Government, and its construction was throughout superintended by Mr. M. C. Murzban, Assistant Architectural Engineer, now on leave in England.

Passing along the Esplanade main road, one may see the building at a short distance from the St. Xavier's College behind the ungainly pile of low, thatched chawls called the Government pendalls, with its huge tower peering, at unequal distances, between the towers of the College and of the Arthur Crawford Markets. It may truly be said to be a magnificent edifice in the old-English Gothic style. Seen from an elevation, with its extensive enclosure and grounds, the well-appointed small blocks of outhouses, the terraced roofs, &c., it seems to be one of the few ornamental public buildings of which Bombay may justly be proud. The hospital is one large block of buildings facing north and south—the north towards the New Sailors' Home, and on the south looking towards the Fort and the Esplanade. The main entrance is by the south under an ornamental porchway, the beauty of which is now hid by the thatched roofs of the pendalls. There are at present two gates in use on the north side, and a gravelled path leads from one of them, by the side of the outhouses on the west, to the main entrance under the porch,—carriages passing out, by the side of the outhouses on the east, from the other gate. The grounds are being carefully laid out, and a good large drinking fountain stands in their midst, the water from which is intended for the use of the establishment and for cooking purposes. There are no outhouses on the south, *i.e.* the front side of the building. Nearest to the east boundary, towards the Crawford Markets, are two small blocks called the cholera ward, and the small-pox ward, each intended to have from four to six beds; and about a dozen yards further to the north-east of them is another single block, containing a range of kitchens for the establishment as well as for all the patients, and a store room for the contractor for grain provisions, &c. Turning to the north boundary, the first block is the "dead house." Next to it is another block intended for the medical assistants' quarters, an upper storey in the middle portion of it being occupied by the head apothecary and his family. To the west is a long block, containing the medical store-rooms and quarters for the dhobies, tailors, ward-boys, and other servants of the hospital.

Entering the main edifice by the front or south entrance, the first thing that strikes the visitor is the many-coloured Minton-tiled pavement of the landing and the massive central staircase, the steps of which are formed of huge pieces of stone, guarded by an iron railing of curious designs that gleam with an exuberance of gold and colour. Looking upwards he is simply charmed by the grandeur of the tower, which rises some fifty feet above the top of the roof and pours an unbroken flood of light into the landing and around the staircase. As a work of engineering skill this tower appears to an unprofessional eye, from several points of view, to excel the towers of most of the other public buildings. The hospital has three floors, including the ground-floor, having two flanks on each side of the central staircase. It has terraced roofs at the ends, and water tanks are placed on the terraced roofs at the east, west, south and north ends. All the floors, and the walls up to 2 feet 6 inches are tiled with Minton floor tiles, the variegated colouring of which adds greatly to the attractions of the edifice. Each floor has four wards, two on each side of the staircase, there being thus twelve wards in all. Six of the wards (two on each floor) contain twelve beds each, and six, eight beds each, making a total of 120 beds in the hospital. Of these 100 beds are intended for men, and 20 placed on the east side of the third floor forming two separate wards for women. Each ward is furnished with a cupboard containing crockery, &c., for the patients. There are two verandahs, one on each floor running the entire length of the building, one on the north and the other on the south side, with benches placed at intervals for the convenience of the patients who are able to move about. The south verandahs are protected with windows of wood and glass shutters, the latter of which are a novelty in this city and have never before been introduced in a public building. The north verandahs which, not being exposed, are left with open fronts, have ornamental drinking fountains in the corridors, two in each floor, for the use of the patients. Facing the main entrance on the ground floor, that is on the north side of the building, is the dispensary, which is now being furnished with drugs and chemicals. Right above it, on the second floor, is the head apothecary's office, and above it, on the top floor, is a room for the matron who is to be placed in charge of the two female wards on the same floor. Very large water pipes have been laid in the apothecary's office and in the matron's room, to which a hose may be attached in an instant and used in case of a fire occurring in any part of the hospital. These are also to be used for washing the floors on ordinary occasions. On the south side over the porchway, and on the second floor, is the operating room, which is furnished with all the necessary medical instruments, and above it, on the third floor, is the medical officer's waiting-room, the residence of Dr. Hewlett, the physician general of the hospital. In the [illegible] ends of the building are located the bath-rooms and latrines for the patients. There are four bath-rooms and two latrines on each floor, two and one respectively at each end of the building, making in all twelve bath-rooms [illegible] They are constructed with the latest improvements, and admit of the foul matter being carried off by means of large pipes into the main street drain. A spiral iron staircase in the east and west ends of the [illegible] to go up to the latrines on the upper storeys without offending the religious prejudices of native patients. At each end of the building, on the third floor, is a hot-water apparatus, heated by means of gas-pipes, for supplying hot-water baths to the patients. There are four tanks in all placed on the top of the building. The two in the east and west ends supply water by means of large pipes for flushing out the latrines, and for the water baths for the patients, while the other two in the north and south ends supply drinking water and water for cooking purposes. The building is well supplied with gas, and there are no less than eighty-five gas-lights to be used daily. The services of Mr. W. Conway, lately in medical charge of the Mahee Kanta Political Agency and of the dispensary there, have been secured as head apothecary to the hospital, and if report speak truly, the experience, kind and affable address, and calm temper of that gentleman, who has most to do with the patients, furnish a favourable augury of the future success of the institution.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales, prices of Surats on the spot showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. all round. This morning's market opens dull, probable sales 10,000, imports 10,000, the day's receipt at the American Ports being 1,000 against 2,000, exports to Great Britain 2,000 against 1,000 on the corresponding date last year.

CONSOLS open at 92¾; French Rentes at 97¾; Bar Silver at 58 7/16d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns up to yesterday again shows a very strong position, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 42⅞ to 44⅞ during the week. This alteration, however, is the result chiefly of the heavy decrease in Discounts, both the Reserve and Bullion being lower, and is not therefore so favourable as it otherwise would have been. In the open market money is evidently in rather more demand, discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills being now quoted at 3 per cent. Rupee Paper is firmer, Fours being quoted ⅛, and Fours and a half ¼ per cent. higher. Exchange on India is given at 1s. 10d. per rupee.

As usual on mail day there has been little or nothing doing here to-day.

STERLING EXCHANGE is quite unaltered, and the transactions have been insignificant. On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong with an upward tendency, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 104¾; Fours and a half Rs. 105¼; Fives and a half Rs. 110¾.

SHARES are steady without any material change in values. Bank of Bombays are firm; Land shares rather higher; Spinning shares quiet at barely former rates.

COTTON is dull and depressed at nominally previous rates.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £2 for steamers and £2-10 to £2-12-6 by sailing vessels.

In IMPORTS there is nothing whatever doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New	787½
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	510
5,250	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
4[illegible],000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40[illegible] nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p. ct.	National Bank of India	123
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	950
200	500	all	50 p. s	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	*Colaba Press Co.	3,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,100
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	2[illegible]9
3[illegible]0	5[illegible]0	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	550
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	505
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2[illegible]0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,200
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] M. & [illegible] C. o	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	[illegible]
1,000	150	150	[illegible]	Broach Mills	[illegible]
2,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
1,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Great Eastern	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Mills	[illegible]
100	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
350	1,000	350	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Manockjee Petit's	[illegible]
200	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible]
800	2,000	all	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	Royal	[illegible]
500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible]
800	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New [illegible] Shares	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,126
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	100	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	2,500	1,500	[illegible]	Bombay Burmah Trading Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Company Ld	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 11th June 1874.

[illegible]

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING.

[illegible] the Government Loan has not had the slight[est] [illegible] on the Money Market, and a great super-abundance of cash for all trade requirements is likely to last for some time. The Bank has not yet resumed issuing its weekly statements since closing of the books for the half year, but it is pretty certain that its resources must have been continuing to accumulate. The Directors lowered their rates of discount and interest by 1 per cent. on Thursday, the terms now being only [illegible] per cent. for on demand loans on Government paper, [illegible] per cent. for discount of [illegible] days' bills, and [illegible] for [illegible] days' bills.

The loan was taken up on terms very favourable for Government, higher than any per cent. loan they ever issued. The lowest accepted tender was at 101-10-? but what the bigger offers were has not been made known, nor even [illegible] average rate obtained, a fact which is causing dissatisfaction in some quarters. From what is known of the successful tenders, it is probable that something like 102-12-0 had been the average. All Government Securities have experienced a material rise since the new loan came out, and have more than recovered the fall they experienced on its announcement. The return given by Indian Fours is now only about half per cent. more than that on English consols.

[illegible] further declined, and there is no prospect of a recovery in the early future, the abundance of money and dulness of export trade telling against it. The rate opened tolerably steady at closing rates of last mail, in expectation that the Exchange Banks would have allotted to them a good amount of the new loan, and would have [illegible] to pay for it, but when it was found they had [illegible] tendered too low, the rate of exchange [illegible] weak, and also uncertain, for it [illegible] during a day or two in a very puzzling way, though within a small compass only. The want of cover has been much felt by the Banks, and unless with cover they have had little temptation to draw; their rates have therefore alternated between 1-10⅜ and 7-16, at one time being [illegible] at the lower quotation. [illegible] have [illegible] declined, and to-day Document Bills for acceptance, on first-class drawers, bring the same rate as credits. The total business for the mail has been small, and the closing prices of to-day are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10⅜	to 1/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10[illegible] 16	to ½
Bank Bills, 6 [illegible]	1-10½	to 7/16
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10½	
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10 9/16	to ⅝

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 14) with the following cargo:—2 casks soda water bottles, 51 packages [illegible] of borax, 114 bags grain, 2 packages sundries, 15 packages cummin seed, 32 bales wool, 49 packages [illegible], 1 package specie, 1 case [illegible], [illegible] ghee, and 1 case merchandise. She brought 70 bales cotton, 173 bales wool, and 35 bags [illegible] for transhipment for different ports and the following passengers:—Captain Leckie, Ramsey and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sir Charles Napier Australia (s)	Stevenson Murray	Liverpool. Southampton, &c.

The steamer Muriel, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

13 Hermit (s) .... Robert .... Liverpool, March 21.

July. DEPARTURE.

13 Liberator ....

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17th July, 1-5 P.M.—Mail steamer Pekin from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 80, rainfall 35 cents.

CARWAR, 17th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·92, rainfall 3 inches 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th July, 11-25 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-east to south-west, maximum 80, minimum 71, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·74, rainfall 2 inches 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east moderate, thermometer 84, barometer 29·75.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th July, 1-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Suez, 17th July, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 53 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th July, 10-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 22 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 17th July, 11-30 A.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 17th July, 10-45 A.M. Time in transit, 11 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th July is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	1	39	0	6
" Galle	1	21	0	0
" Kurrachee	0	30	0	6
" Madras	0	17	0	5

DAILY IMPORTS—17TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 4 cases stationery, Allibhoy Abdool Currim.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 55 boxes window glass, Meyabhoy Tyabkhan.

Pekin s, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Nursey Khuttow.

Hindostan s, 2 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.; 4 cases cochineal, Nagordass Motichund.

FROM NEW YORK.

Electra, 3000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—17TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aztecs, 52 bales cotton, Joytaram Nanchund.

Boldon, 1,590 bags linseed, Knoop and Co.

Caledonian s, 603 packages cowries, Currimbhoy Kusanbhoy, 86 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz; 53 bales cotton, Khelsee Poonjee.

Yeddo s, 62 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 500 bales cotton, Narrondass Chatoorbhooj; 84 bales cotton, Munsee Somjee; 51 bales cotton, D Sojepall and Co.

Emblehope s, 569 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 800 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.

Muriel s, 150 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s, 3 boxes gold coins and 1 box silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 307 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckoorbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 14 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co; 2,400 bags wheats, Valkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 572 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 12 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

HIGH COURT.—15TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Lockurbhoy Kaimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and another—Kimingtor, Hore and Langley [illegible].

[illegible]-73—M. B. [illegible]—[illegible] Rottonsey v H. [illegible] and Co.—Jefferson and Payne.

[illegible]-72—Jefferson and Payne—[illegible] v [illegible]—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]-73—Ardaseer Framjee—[illegible] v [illegible] Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]-73—Mr. Fletcher—Somabjee Cowasjee Mistry v [illegible]—Tyabjee and Syrani.

[illegible]-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—[illegible] v [illegible] Vithoba and others.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee [illegible] v [illegible]—[illegible] Pandoorung.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—[illegible] and others v [illegible]—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[illegible]-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardaseer Hormusjee and another v Dajee [illegible]—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—Jacob Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

[illegible]-72—[illegible]—[illegible] v [illegible] and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Heerabai, daughter of the late [illegible], deceased,—[illegible], widow, the guardian and next friend of the infant [illegible].—Mr. H. [illegible].

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-73—[illegible] and Turner—Ludwig A [illegible] v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Kimingtor, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v [illegible]—Part heard.

[illegible]-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik [illegible]—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]-73—Ardaseer F.—[illegible] Sorabjee and others v Scott, [illegible] and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[illegible]-73—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of [illegible] v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[illegible]-73—Prescot and Winter—[illegible] and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee [illegible]—Jefferson and Payne.

[illegible]-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—[illegible] v [illegible] and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

[illegible]-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—[illegible] Mooljee v [illegible] and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[illegible]-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—[illegible] v [illegible] and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boerey.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—[illegible] v [illegible]—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

[illegible]-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai widow—Crawford and Boerey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 15.

[illegible], Captain, Staff Corps, from [illegible], from England.

July 16.

[illegible], Captain, Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE—July 16.

[illegible], Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on medical certificate to England.

Cotton, Captain, [illegible] Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Pollok, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Aden.

[illegible], Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

[illegible], Captain, Bengal Quarter Master General's Department, to rejoin, to Meean Meer.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[illegible], July 11.

[illegible]

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TURNER—July 15th, at Poona, the wife of Captain S. D. Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BELLELLI—July 16th, at Tank Bunder, Francis Alfred Charles, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bellelli, aged 7 months and 14 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN—July [illegible], at [illegible], the wife of F. Cockburn, [illegible], of a son.

HAMES—July [illegible], at Calcutta, the wife of [illegible] Hames, of a daughter, still-born.

OWEN—July [illegible], at [illegible] Lodge, [illegible] Road, the wife of [illegible] Owen, Esq., [illegible], of a son.

DEATH.

MARTIN—July [illegible], at her residence, [illegible], Calcutta, of chronic diarrhœa, [illegible], the beloved wife of George H. Martin, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months, and [illegible] days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

THE *Spectator* has now published what we take to be its final deliverance on the subject of the Indian Famine; and the exceedingly curious and instructive article in which our contemporary, after reviewing his own work and finding it all very good, loftily addresses a farewell rebuke to his detractors, has been copied into the columns of the *Times* as a complete apology for the conduct of the English press in creating a panic at home about the probable effects of the drought in Bengal and Behar. There is something very touching in the magnanimity with which the *Spectator* speaks of the labours it has undergone for others' good, and the persecution to which it has been in consequence exposed at the hands of badly-informed and malicious writers on Indian newspapers. It appears from our contemporary's veracious history of the Famine that we have all been in the wrong in supposing the Government of India deserves some credit for having taken timely and ample precautions to prevent its subjects from being starved to death this year by thousands and tens of thousands. At the end of 1873 the harvest on which the population of a great part of Hindustan depended for subsistence had failed, and there was no grain for the people to eat; but Lord Northbrook remained indifferent, and in India and England no one seemed to care what became of the wretched multitude of hapless ryots and labourers, till suddenly the startling cry of the *Spectator* rang through the world and roused to a fever of philanthropic enthusiasm to spend other people's money in charity even those Englishmen who had "stuffed their ears" with cotton. Readers of the article, which we publish in our last page this morning, will see that we do not misrepresent its tenour, and that the *Spectator* really takes to itself, and the agents of the "British press" whom its inspired utterances stirred to emulation, the whole credit of having "saved three millions of people from dying of "hunger." And what has been the reward of this Friend of Humanity, in whose honour a grateful nation should build temples and offer sacrifices of thanksgiving? He has but shared the fate of other benefactors of his species in being grossly and vilely abused by envious calumniators. But his great heart enables him to despise such petty assailants. He treats them as Sir Robert Peel treated Mr. Disraeli, with the contempt which a man conscious of having done his duty naturally feels for critics by whom his conduct is misunderstood. The people are alive, and that is enough for the *Spectator*. We were disappointed at finding that our contemporary did not wind up his defence of himself with a new version of the familiar peroration to Peel's most famous speech, by expressing an assured and triumphant conviction that his name will be remembered with gratitude in the cottages of the poor, when they eat their three meals a day of plentiful and unbought rice, the sweeter because its flavour is no longer spoilt by the sense of having had to work for it.

Now, while we are quite ready to make every reasonable allowance for the *Spectator's* pleasant habit of "writing rhetorically in order that "it may not write dully," we hold that rhetoric ought to be the ally and not the enemy of truth. But, when the *Spectator* rhetorically asserts that "there is no shadow of doubt "that but for the energy pressed on the "Government of India by the London "Press, by the Duke of Argyll, and by Lord "Salisbury, nearly three millions of people "would have died of hunger," the only possible answer anyone conversant with the facts of the case can give to this random and reckless statement is that it is, beyond a shadow of doubt, scandalously untrue. "The entire "case," says the *Spectator*, in its grand off-hand way, "stands in broad figures thus," and then it proceeds to give figures which are ludicrously inaccurate. It declares that the Government of India has been forced by the agencies above enumerated to undertake the task of "endea-"vouring to feed for a twelve month *three* "*millions* of human beings." But the Government never undertook to do anything of the kind. It calculated that the Famine would last with greater or less intensity over a period of about seven months, and that the number of people for whom it would be desirable to provide relief of one kind or another might for a short period, perhaps altogether for three months, reach the *maximum* of nearly 3,000,000. Lord Northbrook's Government framed its estimates with the design of laying in stores of grain sufficient to meet this demand; and we do not know on what authority the *Spectator* founds its assertion that "the Duke of Argyll" stimulated the Government of India to increase the supply it considered adequate for the occasion. Such an imputation on the judgment of the late Secretary of State is unjust to a statesman all whose despatches about the Famine are instinct with a spirit of loyal confidence in the Viceroy. It was only when that "masterful man," Lord Salisbury, succeeded the Duke of Argyll, that the India Office, misled by the panic stricken English press, began to urge Lord Northbrook to do far more than was necessary. The result of the pressure thus put on the Government of India has been to increase the stock of grain laid in by the State to 465,000 tons, a quantity so enormously in excess of what is required that the greatest difficulty is found in getting rid of it without absolutely throwing it into the Ganges. For the number of people to be fed with Government grain was only raised for a short time last month above the *maximum* of three millions by adding to the labourers on public works and the persons in receipt of charitable relief all those cultivators who could be persuaded to take advances of grain from the Government instead of private traders; and the totals for the months of July and August will hardly reach two millions instead of three. It is evident, therefore, that in the original estimates of the Government of India an ample margin was allowed for contingencies, and that Lord Northbrook took from the beginning an accurate measurement of the probable extent and intensity of the Famine. If this deduction from experience be granted, it is impossible not to admit that the interference of the English Press and Lord Salisbury has been purely mischievous. The *Spectator* says—"Well, per-"haps a million has been wasted beyond what "should have been spent. But what matters a "million when people's lives are at stake? "Perish the million, if only the Bengalees have "escaped the pangs of hunger." This is a fine sentiment, but it would have been more worthy of admiration if the *Spectator*, with its magnificent scorn of economy, had been dealing with the money of English instead of Indian taxpayers. What the people of this country resent is that when the Government, which has been appointed to rule them and which ought to know the real wants of India, considers it unnecessary to spend more than a certain sum for the relief of certain distress, a further expenditure should be forced upon them by the ignorant impatience of English journalists and English Ministers. A million may not be much to the *Spectator*, but it is a good deal to the people who have to pay it, and the additional bill may amount to several millions before we have done with it.

But Lord Salisbury has, after all, done but a fraction of the mischief he might have done had he adopted all the extravagant suggestions of the *Spectator*. We have not a file of our London contemporary's leading articles to refer to; but we may illustrate by an example how outrageous some of those articles were. The *Friend of India* the other day attacked the Government of India for keeping a literary apologist; but it should in fairness be remembered that Sir George Campbell, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, also kept a journalist. The editor of the *Indian Economist* was promoted to a place in the Bengal Secretariat by Sir George; and it is reasonable to assume that the articles in the *Economist* of last December and January on the Famine represented the views of the Lieutenant-Governor. Well, the *Economist* at that time estimated the loss of food in Bengal by the failure of the harvest at from [illegible] to [illegible] tons, and it ridiculed the notion of importing a few hundred thousand tons to supply the deficiency as a device akin to Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic with her broom. The *Economist* demanded heroic measures, and said that Lord Northbrook ought at once to import cargoes of wheat from America, to create large granaries everywhere in Bengal, to remit the collection of the land revenue for a year, and if possible to plough up the ground planted for opium and sow it with grain. There were some other recommendations of a similar character, which it is unnecessary to repeat, as we only mention the *Economist* now in order to call attention to the fact that even this enthusiast complained of the damage the *Spectator* was doing to the good cause by the sensational style of its writings and the absurd exaggerations to which it committed itself.

ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure that you will do what you can in the interest of those heavily weighted individuals who have their lives insured in India. A good deal has been said and written on the subject of the Positive rates, and in face of ample testimony to the contrary it has been urged that those rates are insufficient to protect the interest of the Company. I am assured to a considerable amount, and I regret to say not in the Positive. The Standard Life Assurance Company has the honour to guarantee a certain sum on the occasion of my decease, for which privilege I pay about twice as much as the Positive would charge me. I have just received the report of the Standard for the year 1874, and read that "they (the Directors) have also been at all times ready to listen to proposals made on good grounds for reduction of the Company's rates of payment for persons residing abroad." The address of the Chairman as reported contains the following very important paragraph:—"The Colonial business at the same time is of great importance and yields a considerable profit to the Company, which is a most important contribution towards increasing the surplus divisible amongst all who have claims upon it."

This appears to me to be an admission that a large profit is made out of us Indian assurers, or, in other words, that the rates charged are a great deal too high, and that it shows in itself "good grounds for reduction of the Company's rates of payment for persons resident abroad."

I hope you will favour this with a corner in your paper, and if it has the effect of extracting anything approaching an explanation from the representative of the Company I shall feel that it has not been written in vain.—I am, &c., "ASSURED."

MALICE REBUKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a somewhat offensive and wholly inaccurate account was given a few days ago in the *Times of India's* "whims" regarding the mode in which the dealers subscribed their mite towards the funds for the John Connon Memorial, I beg the favour of being allowed to state that no influence whatever was brought to bear on the dealers by the Superintendent of Markets. The proposal to get up a subscription originated solely among the dealers themselves, who no sooner became aware of the intention to raise a memorial than they set about collecting money for it and still continue to collect it.

If the gentleman who prepares the weekly witticisms for the *Times of India* had as much experience of Bombay as he doubtless has of knowing how to write accurately for the public, he would not need to be told that Mr. Connon rendered valuable services to the market community long years ago, when he stood forward as their champion in a matter where they considered they had been subjected to zoolum at the hands of the then municipal authorities. Mr. Connon down to the day of his departure for Europe was a constant visitor at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and was known and respected by every one there, and, although it may surprise the *Times of India* to know that a lot of men who don't wear breeches pockets can feel gratitude without being paid to do so, it is nevertheless a fact that the market people did feel grateful in the case of Mr. John Connon and that they needed no stimulant from the wag who lives on the premises.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE JOHN CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

Bombay, 15th July.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 14TH JULY.

SIR SALAR JUNG with his usual liberality intends giving a grand entertainment on Friday next, the 17th instant, in celebration of the opening of the Cogna Bridge—the largest on the State Railway line—which crosses the river of that name near the village of Nanapoor, distant about sixty miles from Hyderabad. More than 300 invitations have already been issued, and preparations on a grand scale are being made for the reception of the guests at Nanapoor where the *tamasha* is to take place. The Cogna bridge is spoken of as being a splendid work, and great credit is due to the engineer in charge for having completed it in so very short a time, considering the many difficulties he has had to contend with. Now that through communication has been established the public may congratulate themselves upon the prospect of soon having the State railway line open for traffic.

Secunderabad is by no means behind-hand in the matter of religious revivals. Episcopalian Methodism—imported, I believe, from Bombay—is fast taking root in this congenial soil, and, as a writer in a Madras paper facetiously puts it, "the country bids fair to soon become a land of saints when it will be difficult to find a sinner even for a muster"! But, seriously speaking, the new sect appears to be doing a great deal more towards improving the moral tone of the middle and lower classes here than was ever attempted before, and, whatever may be said as to the peculiarities of the form of worship observed at the revival meetings and the self-righteous bearing of its members, it cannot be denied that the spirit of earnestness with which the promoters of the revival address themselves to their self-imposed task of calling apathetic Christians to a sense of their duty is well worthy of imitation. So kindly have the people here taken to this new "persuasion" that one of the churches (mostly resorted to by the middle classes) has been deserted by a large portion of its congregation, who, preferring the new form of Methodism, have forsaken the church of their fathers and are now staunch supporters of the revival movement. But "all's well that ends well," and time alone will show whether these "*pucka*" Christians, as they delight in styling themselves, are not after all the victims of a mere delusion—which very many believe them to be.

Politically there isn't much to chronicle this week. It is rumoured that Mr. C. B. Saunders, the British Resident here, will soon be bidding us adieu to take up his appointment as member of the Governor-General's Council, but so many of these rumours have of late been floating about that one does'nt know really which to believe and which not. Should this one, however, prove to be correct, Mr. Saunders's departure will be universally regretted, as his kindly manner and genial disposition have made him the favourite of all classes, and I am but re-echoing public opinion when I say that Hyderabad has never had a more popular Resident than Mr. Saunders. It is said that the next Resident will be either Brigadier-General Lumsden, who acted for Mr. Saunders not long ago, or Colonel Pearse of the Mysore Commission. Major Tweedie, our First Assistant Resident, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the first-class.

The weather just now is delightful; thermometer keeping well below 80 deg. with occasional showers of rain. Everything looks fresh and green; the tanks about the place are gradually filling, and we are in hopes that Jupiter Pluvius will be more liberal with us this year than he was pleased to be in 1873, when the supply of the precious element was so meagre that wells, tanks, and streams began to dry up a month or two after the rains had ceased.

KURRACHEE, 11TH JULY.

IT has been very hot for the last three days, the sea-breeze has died away, and we have had a strong land wind. The nights are most oppressive, and the thermometer stood at 91 deg. in the house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. We hoped vainly from appearances that a storm would have broken over the place during the night, but it passed away and this morning's advent promises another sultry day, and consequently no relief to us. However, we try to be jolly, though it is a difficult undertaking in such a dull place. By the way, talking about being joyful, reminds me of the visit some fellow made to Pentonville prison on a Sunday, where the [illegible] system exists. He found the prisoners [illegible] in a little box from which he [illegible] the prison chaplain. Well [illegible] singing a hymn "Oh! let us be joyful," and a policeman was playing the organ! He goes on to say "they looked [illegible] d—d joyful."

A new cricket ground has been made here inside the [illegible] gardens, and the first match on it was played last Saturday between the "Sahib logue" and the Parsees. The victory was with the former, but the performance of the native gentlemen was most creditable to them, and their "fielding" particularly good.

The following is the score:—

STATION CRICKET CLUB.

[illegible]

Total ... 84

ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

[illegible]

Total ... 65

In the evening all the ladies came, and the band of the 30th played. The old gardens were gayer than I have ever seen them. To the left of the cricket-ground were a dozen or more lady archers, whilst a little behind them again a badminton tournament and some croquet was going on. There were quieter parts of the gardens also for those who play at that very old game, known under a comparatively new name, to wit, spooning.

On Wednesday last, the 8th, the 30th Minstrels entertained us. Mr. Molineux sang his "Pretty Swallow" very sweetly, and T. Gibson was very good in "I'm lonely since my Brother died."

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

[illegible]

PART II.

[illegible]

A party leave here to-morrow, Wednesday. On their arrival at Kotree they will go down to the mouths of the Indus to a place called "Khatee." On their return I daresay I shall be able to tell you what they have done. Colonel Merriman is the chief, and Major Augustus LeMesurier goes with the party.

The 30th have had a handsome centre-piece sent out to them by their old Colonel, "Patsy." At the base there are three officers of the corps dressed in the uniforms worn at different times by the Pompadours, and they are all three much nicer than the tunic of the present day.

To-day the Parsees are going to play a match with the Station Cricket Club for a whole day in the Government gardens. Numbers of folks, amongst them ladies included, are going to witness the game, which promises to be a very interesting one, owing to the advent of a good batsman from Jacobabad, Major Malcolmson. Tents are pitched in the gardens, and the band of H. M.'s 30th Regiment is also to be in attendance, so that we shall be having a good day's jubilee. I shall send you the score as soon as I can.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious mothers know the worry of [illegible] Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup [illegible]. Sold by all Chemists, at [illegible] a bottle.—Agents TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held Yesterday at Malabar Hill on the body of a Hindoo female, name unknown, and postponed till Monday next.

ANOTHER TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of an infant girl, who was accidentally run over by a tramway car. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEPUTY SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff, who has obtained three months' leave of absence, left Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer for the Continent. Mr. Alfred Swift has, we believe, been appointed to act for him.

A VAGRANT.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, one Thomas Clarkson was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any ostensible means of support. His Worship directed his removal to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, police sepoy No. 584 was convicted of assaulting one Bania Maun Jysingh and fined Rs. 25, or in default of payment to undergo a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shamrao Pandurung appeared for the prosecution.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,377. Of these, 622 were new admissions, consisting of 262 Hindoos, 194 Mussulmans, 141 Parsees, 19 Christians, and 6 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 79·23. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.— Intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, and rheumatism.

A PROJECT is, we understand, in contemplation for the construction of a charitable public hostelry at Mahableshwur for the convenience of the numerous Hindoo travellers who resort to this hilly and densely wooded neighbourhood. The absence of such accommodation is felt to be a source of no small discomfort to these travellers, who have the misfortune to own no bungalow in its vicinity; so that the contemplated scheme must meet with the hearty support of all charitably disposed Hindoos. Mr. Dajee Succaram Chowan is the originator of the plan, which it is supposed if effected will cost Rs. 3,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Thursday last, Fakeera Ahmed, second officer of the ship Hydree, reported to the police that Captain McNeil of that vessel has been missing since the morning of the 16th instant. On the evening of the previous day he was observed on the quarter-deck by the informant, who had occasion to consult him on business connected with the ship. Later in the evening he was seen by one of the crew, but on the morning of the 16th instant, at about 6 A. M., the captain was not to be found. His coat and slippers were lying on the quarter-deck, and it is surmised that the unfortunate man fell overboard during the night. He had taken command of the vessel only four days previous to this occurrence.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoos, Babajee Raghoo and Babajee Sabajee, were charged with obtaining various sums of money under false pretences. It appears that the defendants had for a considerable time been in the habit of resorting to several Marwarees and receiving advances on plated brass ornaments, which they (defendants) had succeeded in palming off for silver. These Marwarrees, 16 in number, displaying an amount of credulity totally unlike their usual custom, were the victims of the deception for some time. It was at length detected, and upon a representation made to the police the defendants were arrested. The prisoners were charged on four distinct counts, and were on conviction sentenced in all to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Indu-Prakash* regrets the course adopted by the British Sircar in the management of the *gadi* of Sattara. The order issued through the Collector and Political Agent of Sattara to the young adopted son of the late Ai Sahib Sagoonabai Maharaj of Sattara only three months after her death to vacate the old palace is a source of much regret to all the inhabitants of Maharashtra. The letter addressed to Shrimant Abba Saheb Maharaj, on the subject, teems with words and expressions quite derogatory [illegible] dignity and status of the Maharaja. The *Prakash* suggests that the Government [illegible] take into consideration the dignity of the Sattara Raj as well as the [illegible] honour paid to it from the earliest times by the inhabitants of Maharashtra, and hopes that the Bombay Government will withhold the execution of the order till a decision in the matter has been arrived at by the Government of India, which has been communicated with on the subject. The impression, says the *Indu-Prakash*, on the minds of the people, produced by the conduct of Lord Dalhousie in the confiscation of the Raj, has not yet been effaced.

A DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last a richly dressed Hindoo of the Purbhoo caste, accompanied by a servant, presented himself at the shop of the Indian Cloth Selling Company, and declaring that he was the son-in-law of Mr. Vinayekrao Wasoodevjee (Government Oriental Translator) and requested to be supplied with articles to a large amount, which he represented would be required by him very shortly for the celebration of the ceremony of [illegible]. The customer desired the shop-keeper to despatch a servant with him to his residence, where the price of the goods, he stated, would be paid. This was done, and the Hindoo with the two servants proceeded in the shigram as far as Chowpatty. Upon arriving there the conveyance was dismissed and two [illegible] procured instead. The ingenious Hindoo occupied one together with the servant of the shop-keeper, while the former's personal attendant [illegible] the [illegible] goods took possession of the second and drove off in a different direction. The Hindoo gentleman after going some little distance set upon his companion, flung him out of the conveyance, and succeeded in making off. The delinquents are still at large [illegible] by the detective.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

YESTERDAY at 5-30 P.M., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Martin Wood read [illegible] paper on the Marquis of Salisbury's new Indian Council Bill. The inclemency of the weather, unfortunately, prevented many from attending, and the audience scarcely [illegible] more than fifty. Amongst those present were Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, Esq., Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq., [illegible], Sorabjee Pallonjee, Esq., Dr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, and Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Esq., Honorary Secretary. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, Esq., was in the chair.

Mr. Wood began by observing that the object and reason set forth by [illegible] in the House of Peers on June 9th, for the passing of the Bill under which a new and additional member of the Viceroy's Council [illegible] such [illegible] themselves to our approval, for it is the desire of [illegible] Indian expenditure [illegible] subjected to proper supervision. His Lordship, however, Mr. Wood continued, appeared to entertain no misgiving regarding the method proposed as to its success in attaining the end in view. Yet how striking has been the decisive expression of public opinion against it! From the Viceroy down to the smallest journal that has any right to be heard on behalf of the public, this new Indian Council [illegible] unqualified condemnation. The lecturer then commented upon the system of entire secrecy which has been observed throughout, [illegible] better means of securing the end which Lord Salisbury has in view [illegible] the outside world from the outset [illegible] and that the excess of 250 lakhs which has been absolutely wasted on public works is the result of a [illegible] departmental secrecy. Lord Salisbury [illegible] about the people of this country if he [illegible] feel surprised at the opposition which has at once been evoked by his attempt [illegible] proposal to appoint an officer of gigantic pretensions, who, sent out under the Queen's sign-manual, may be able to defy the Governor-General [illegible] the Supreme Government, in a [illegible] that threatens to overtake even the Military Budget, and become the very largest division of our [illegible] expenditure. How many huge [illegible] lying heavy on the country at the present [illegible]. If the projects for these, instead of being only submitted to the proper authorities, had also been submitted to the public for free criticism, would have [illegible] discredited and ill-advised [illegible]. Would it have been possible under a system of publicity for that huge blot on our harbour defence plan to have arisen which we now see in the middle ground shoal, useless as a site for heavy ordnance, though it has absorbed the enormous sum of more than 20 rupees [illegible]; look at our magnificent white elephant on the desolate shores of Hoogly Island. Mr. Wood also spoke of railways, referring to the still-pending controversy in regard to Indian railways of the [illegible] future. In conclusion the lecturer commented on various [illegible] of the Act in detail, the principles and methods of the reformation in Indian affairs and of frank and prompt publicity. After some further remarks from some of the members of the Association, a vote of thanks was passed to the chair by Mr. Wood, and the meeting was dissolved.

ADDITIONAL PA[illegible] HOMEWA[illegible]

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTR[illegible] Murray, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Canal, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major Pollock, Mr. W. M. Blackburn, Mr. A. P. Thompson.

For Brindisi—Mr. J. Ramsay and Mr. J. C. C. Anders[illegible]

For Venice—Mr. A. J. Parker and Mr. J. L. Johnston.

For Aden.—Two deck passengers.

TANNA RAIN-FALL UP TO 16TH JULY 1874.

	Ins.	cts.
For the month of June	27	5[illegible]
1st to 16th July	18	9[illegible]
Total	46	[illegible]

GOCULDAS TEJPAL NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE opening of this Hospital for the use of the public, which was to have taken place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., has been unavoidably postponed till the 1st August. It was built at the joint expense of Government and the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, a wealthy Bhattia merchant of Bombay, on the north side of the Esplanade, opposite the New Sailors' Home, at a cost of a little over Rs. 3,50,000. The site may be said to have been appropriately chosen, for it is just opposite to the site of the old Native General Hospital, a charitable institution, where for nearly a quarter of a century medicine was dispensed gratis to natives of the poorest classes, who by association of ideas and by its proximity to the densely populated quarters of the city, will doubtless consider the new hospital to be a great boon to them. The building was designed by Colonel Fuller, Architectural Engineer to Government, and its construction was throughout suprintended by Mr. M. C. Murzban, Assistant Architectural Engineer, now on leave in England.

Passing along the Esplanade main road, one may see the building at a short distance from the St. Xavier's College behind the ungainly pile of low, thatched chawls called the Government pendalls, with its huge tower peering, at unequal distances, between the towers of the College and of the Arthur Crawford Markets. It may truly be said to be a magnificent edifice in the old-English Gothic style. Seen from an elevation, with its extensive enclosure and grounds, the well-appointed small blocks of outhouses, the terraced roofs, &c., it seems to be one of the few ornamental public buildings of which Bombay may justly be proud. The hospital is one large block of buildings facing north and south—the north towards the New Sailors' Home, and on the south looking towards the Fort and the Esplanade. The main entrance is by the south under an ornamental porchway, the beauty of which is now hid by the thatched roofs of the pendalls. There are at present two gates in use on the north side, and a gravelled path leads from one of them, by the side of the outhouses on the west, to the main entrance under the porch,—carriages passing out, by the side of the outhouses on the east, from the other gate. The grounds are being carefully laid out, and a good large drinking fountain stands in their midst, the water from which is intended for the use of the establishment and for cooking purposes. There are no outhouses on the south, *i.e.* the front side of the building. Nearest to the east boundary, towards the Crawford Markets, are two small blocks called the cholera ward, and the small-pox ward, each intended to have from four to six beds; and about a dozen yards further to the north-east of them is another single block, containing a range of kitchens for the establishment as well as for all the patients, and a store room for the contractor for grain provisions, &c. Turning to the north boundary, the first block is the "dead house." Next to it is another block intended for the medical assistants' quarters, an upper storey in the middle portion of it being occupied by the head apothecary and his family. To the west is a long block, containing the medical store-rooms and quarters for the dhobies, tailors, ward-boys, and other servants of the hospital.

Entering the main edifice by the front or south entrance, the first thing that strikes the visitor is the many-coloured Minton-tiled pavement of the landing and the massive central staircase, the steps of which are formed of huge pieces of stone, guarded by an iron railing of curious designs that gleam with an exuberance of gold and colour. Looking upward he is simply charmed by the grandeur of the tower, which rises some fifty feet above the top of the roof and pours an unbroken flood of light into the landing and around the staircase. As a work of engineering skill this tower appears to an unprofessional eye, from several points of view, to excel the towers of most of the other public buildings. The hospital has three floors, including the ground-floor, having two flanks on each side of the central staircase. It has terraced roofs at the ends, and water tanks are placed on the terraced roofs at the east, west, south and north ends. All the floors, and the walls up to 2 feet 6 inches, are tiled with Minton floor tiles, the variegated colouring of which adds greatly to the attractions of the edifice. Each floor has four wards, two on each side of the staircase, there being thus twelve wards in all. Six of the wards (two on each floor) contain twelve beds each, and six, eight beds each, making a total of 120 beds in the hospital. Of these 100 [illegible] are intended for men, and [illegible] placed on the east side of the third floor forming two separate wards for women. Each ward is [illegible] with a cupboard [illegible] crockery, &c., for the patients. There are two verandahs on each floor running the entire length of the building, one on the north and the other on the south side, with benches placed at intervals for the convenience of the patients who are able to move about. The south verandahs are protected with windows of wood and glass shutters, the latter of which are a novelty in this city and have never before been introduced in a public building. The north verandahs which, not being exposed, are left with open fronts, have ornamental drinking fountains in the corridors, two in each floor, for the use of the patients. Facing the main entrance on the ground floor, the [illegible] on the north side of the building, is the dispensary, which is now being furnished with drugs and chemicals. Right above it, on the second floor, is the [illegible] above it, on the top floor, is a room for the matron who is to be placed in charge of the two female wards on the same floor. Very [illegible] pipes have been laid to the apothecary's office and to the matron's room to which a hose may be attached in an instant and used in case of a fire occurring in any part of the hospital. These are also to be used for washing the floors [illegible]. On the south side of [illegible] on the second floor, is the operating room, which is furnished with all the necessary medical instruments, and above it, on the third floor, is the medical officer's waiting room [illegible] of Dr. Hewlett, the [illegible] general of the hospital. In the [illegible] of the building are located [illegible] the rooms and latrines for the patients. There are [illegible] and two latrines on each floor, two and one respectively at each end of the building, making in all twelve baths [illegible] are constructed with the latest improvements, and admit of the foul matter being carried off by means of large pipes into the main street drain. A spiral iron staircase in the east and west ends of the [illegible] to go up to the latrines on the upper floors without offending the religious prejudices of native patients. At each end of the building, on the third floor, is a hot-water apparatus, heated by means of gas-pipes, for supplying hot-water baths to the patients. There are four tanks [illegible] on the top of the building. The two in the east and west ends supply water, by means of large pipes, for flushing out the latrines, and [illegible] water [illegible] for the patients, while the other two on the north and south ends supply drinking water and water for cooking purposes. The building is well supplied with gas, and there are no less than eighty-five gas-lights in it, used daily. The services of Mr. W. Conway, lately in medical charge of the Mahee Kanta Political Agency and of the dispensary there, have been secured as head apothecary to the hospital, and if report speak truly, his experience, kind and affable address, and also temper of that gentleman, who has much to do with the patients, furnish a favourable augury of the future success of the institution.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, [illegible] [illegible] Maravilla Cocoa [illegible] [illegible] Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—[illegible]

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. [illegible] TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 16TH JULY, EVENING.

[illegible] House of Commons Mr. Gladstone has [illegible]rawn his resolution against the Archbishop of Canterbury's Public Worship Regulation Bill.

Mr. Albert Grant, Member for Kidderminster, has been unseated.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND SIR B. FRERE.

The Freedom of the City of London was to-day presented to Sir Bartle Frere.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is reported that Austria and Russia are negotiating with Turkey with a view to the recognition of the independence of Roumania.

RESIGNATION OF THE BONAPARTIST FINANCE MINISTER.

PARIS, 16TH JULY.

M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atlantic cable of 1866 is now repaired.

LONDON, 16TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull. Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96½
4½ per cent. do.	98
5½ per cent. do.	102½
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	97½
Bar Silver	58⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,062,500.	Dec. £125,000.
Bills discounted	£17,000,000.	Dec. £1,437,500.
Bullion	£23,062,500.	Dec. £187,500.

The heavy mails of the 12th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

The s.s. Stanley has passed through the Suez Canal. Arrival—Benefactress.

A DIFFICULTY is reported from Simla about Colonel Roberts' nomination as Quarter-Master-General.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left again for the Famine Districts on Wednesday. During his short stay in Calcutta, His Honour has been the guest of the Viceroy.

THE *Englishman* hears from a correspondent that a private of H. M.'s 2-22nd Regiment at Hazareebaugh shot himself on the evening of the 10th inst.

FROM information received at Head Quarters' it seems certain that a sufficient number of Lieutenant Colonels will offer for retirement to fill, the present year's list, at least.

NEWS w[illegible] received by Captain Molloy at Leh, on the 27th of June, announcing the probable arrival there of Colonel Gordon's party of the Yarkand Mission on the 29th idem.

THE Commander-in-Chief, it is announced, will leave Calcutta on the 1st of [illegible]ugust. His Lordship's destination, we are told, [illegible]s Simla, but he will review the troops at Umballa *en passant*.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam and Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Commissioner of Dacca, had arranged to meet, during the week, at Sylhet to discuss the arrangements for the transfer of Sylhet to the Assam Chief Commissionership.

THE death is reported of Mr. William Trevor Law, Government Advocate of Moulmein. He died on the 5th instant. Mr. Law, we are told, was at one time proprietor of a newspaper in Moulmein which had a considerable circulation.

THE Yarkand Embassy was expected to reach Umballa yesterday (Friday.) There, the members of the party separate. Dr. Bellew and Captain Chapman go to Simla, and Mr. Forsyth, with another member, to Calcutta, to meet the Viceroy, reaching there on Tuesday.

THE following answer, we read, was lately given by a Hindoo when asked, in an examination, to describe the Bheels:—"The Bheel is a blackman, but much more hairy. He carries archers in his hands; with these he shoots you and then throws your body into a ditch. By this you may know the Bheel."

A SUPPLY of Government rice was lately sent to Darjeeling for the relief of people who were supposed to be in need of it, but as no really necessitous people could be found, the rice is now, the local paper says, being issued to the police and the coolies employed on the district and municipal roads. Is this a contemporary asks, part of the rice that Government expects the Central Famine Relief Committee to payf or ?

THE *Perth Inquirer* of June 17th tells us that an interesting fact in connection with the extension of the telegraph to Champion Bay is that all the operators on that line are females; a still more interesting circumstance is the fact that one of these females is a half-caste native, trained and educated at the New Norcia Mission. The cause of aboriginal improvement, it is stated, has received much encouragement by what has been effected in Western Australia.

THE Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, we read, offer three prizes of fifty, twenty, and ten rupees each for the best Essays on "Abstinence in the Army." The Essays may consist of personal narratives, recollections, or any subject that bears directly upon the influence of teetotalism on the army; special attention and care must be given to facts and returns; in every case the writer must be prepared to prove them, or the Essay will be at once rejected.

THE chances of Colonel Dillon's succeeding to the Adjutant Generalship are being much discussed in military circles, and it is generally believed, that if there is any hitch, it will be that Colonel Dillon has not passed the required examination in Hindustani. A knowledge of the language is, of course, a good and proper qualification for the post; but, as the mere *passing* of the examination is generally a matter of routine, it is scarcely probable that this consideration will be allowed to stand in the way of an otherwise fully qualified officer like Colonel Dillon.

NEWS comes from Aden, under date the 8th instant, that the Turaneck tribe are attacking travellers on the road leading from Hodeida, to Taiz, and they have destroyed the telegraph posts and wire between Tabeed and Hais, on the line to Taiz. The Turkish Commander at Hodeida, Moosa Pasha, is reported to have marched against the above named tribe, with a detachment of troops. The Murakshee, a hill tribe, under the rule of the Foodhlee Chief, attacked the Owlakees a few days ago killing nine of them and robbing some goats and camels. The Marakshee lost three men, and had one wounded in the raid. The dispute is an intertribal one. H. M.'S. Daphne is still in port, but will sail for Trincomalee in a few days.

THE opening ceremony of the Hyderabad State Railway was to have taken place yesterday. The completion of the Cogna bridge establishes the through communication, but it seems that the line will not be thrown open to the public until after the monsoon. The following is the programme for the occasion:—"A train will leave the site of the Hydrabad station, near the Public Gardens, at 6 A.M. punctually, and proceed to the junction at the N.E. corner of the Hussain Saugor Tank. A second train will leave Trimulgherry (behind Colonel Hackett's house) at 5-30 A.M., and picking up guests at the Secunderabad station (near the 3rd N. I. lines) and at the level crossing near Bryce's race-course, will join the other train at the junction, and the two trains being there made into one, will go on to Gungawarum, where tea will be provided. After half an hour's stoppage the party will be taken on to Cogna bridge at Nanspur, and after the bridge is opened will cross it and go on to tents which will be pitched a short distance further on. Breakfast will be provided here at 12 o'clock, and the return journey will commence at 2 P.M., the junction being reached at 6-30 P.M. The train will then be divided, and one portion will go to Hyderabad, and the other to Secunderabad.

SAYS the Lahore paper, the head of the Army Instruction Department will, we fear, not find very high favour with the fair sex, owing to a most ungallant policy which he has lately adopted. He has set his face against married men, and the motto of the Department for the future is to be "No incumbrances allowed." Recently, we understand, that two officers, who were otherwise especially qualified for the position for which they applied, that of Assistant Garrison Instructor, were rejected, one because he was married, the other, we hear, because it was suspected that he was on matrimonial thoughts intent. We recommend any officer, therefore, who wishes to obtain staff employment in this branch of the service, to send in with the other certificates of qualification necessary, a declaration of present bachelorhood and freedom from future engagements, and we can assure him, that if he is an inveterate misogynist, he will be safe for the appointment.

WE have heretofore mentioned, and our correspondent has referred to, the trials of the Madras Tramway. We are now told, however, that the first *bonâ fide* trial trip took place on Wednesday morning and that the previous trips were merely made to accustom the horses to their work. A number of ladies and gentlemen, at the invitation of the Superintendent and the Engineer, took their seats in the car at 8 A.M. and starting from the terminal station proceeded at a decent trot. Numbers of natives lined the road on either side and seemed to take much interest in the proceedings. The cars are described as roomy and comfortable and they are said to run very easily. They are divided into two compartments, 1st and 2nd class, which are without any difference, except in respect of the charge, which is doubled to those who would be select. The fare for the 2nd class has been fixed at one anna over half the distance between Royapooram and Triplicane and two annas for the entire distance. The trip was accomplished with ease and satisfaction to all, we are told, and should nothing intervene to prevent, the cars will commence running regularly for hire on Monday next.

BANGALORE RACES.

AFTER a very wet morning the sky cleared about 2 P.M., and by three o'clock all fears of a rainy evening subsided. The first race, "The Trial Stakes," brought three horses to the post; Vedette's jockey pulled immediately after the start, apparently under the impression that the flag had not dropped; the mistake proved irreparable, for although Phillipine broke down half-way from home, she managed to hold her own with Jack Frost and win easily.

Eleven horses went to the post for the "Maharajah's Cup"; after some little delay, and a false start, owing to Akhbar's temper, all got off fairly, Marksman leading as they passed the stand; Challenger then went to the front closely waited on by Marksman and the rest, as they went down the the hill, in close order. After passing the rocks, Challenger fell back, and Marksman again led, but on rounding the corner into the straight, Brewty's colors were seen coming through the horses, and Lachin, splendidly ridden, took the lead, which he maintained up the straight, winning by a length, half a length between Marksman and Challenger for second place.

Royalist led a cracking pace all through the "Maiden Galloway Purse," but was collared by the Clown and beaten by a couple of lengths. "The Criterion" was contested by two horses. Chieftain was a hot favorite and public confidence was not abused, for although Mr. Gould pushed the game little back within half a length of Chieftain at the post, the favorite was not to be denied.

"The Cup" filled the card for the last race, and six horses went out, The Secret winning easily.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 14TH JULY.

"TRIAL STAKES,"—Rs. 400. All horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Winner of one season 5 lbs. two 10 lbs., [illegible] extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Wheal's	br aus m Phillipine	9	13	Finch	1
Mr Downall's	g aus c Jack Frost	9	8	Walsh	2
Captain Langford's	r aus g Vidette	10	2	Thorpe	3

Time—1m. 56s.

H. H. THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S CUP, value Rs. 1,000. For maiden Arab and Mysore-bred horses Arab weight for age, reduced 7 lbs. 1½ miles. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start Three horses from different stables or in bona-fide different interests to start, or the cup will be witheld. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 300.

		st.	lbs.		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8	11	Brewty	1
Mr B's	b a c Challenger	8	1	Mr R	2
Mr Coavey's	b a h Marksman	9	0	Tyrell	3
Captain Local's	c a c Sunshine	8	1	David	0
Mr Hackney's	c a c Patchwork	9	0	Hackney	0
Mr Crawford's	g a h Fra Diavolo	8	1	Thorpe	0
Captain Dent's	b a h Gold Dust	8	11	Vinall	0
Mr Walter's	b a h Nizam	8	11	Finch	0
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khaldar	8	11	R C	0
Mr Ally Asker's	c a h Akbar	9	0	Williamson	0
Mr Ally Asker's	g a h Bonaparte	9	0	Hastings	0

Time—2m. 37s.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY PURSE.—For Arab Galloways. Rs. 350 from the fund, 1¼ miles. Weight for age, reduced 7 lbs. Rs. 30 for a start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr B's	b a gal The Clown	9	0	Tyrell	1
Mr Atlas's	g a gal Royalist	9	0	David	2
Captain Dent's	g a gal Chartreuse	9	0	Vinall	3
H H Aga Khan's	c a gal Meer Akhore	9	0	Brewty	0

Time—2m. 37s.

THE CRITERION, value Rs. 350. For all Arab and country-bred horses, the property of officers of the services. Weight for age and class raised one stone. R. C. G. R. Rs. 100 for a start. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st. May Rs. 75, 1st July Rs. 100.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Crawford's	b a h Chieftain	10	0	Mr R	1
Captain Dent's	bl a h Saladin	10	0	Mr Osborne	2

Time—2m. 37s.

BANGALORE CUP, value Rs. 1,000. For all English and colonial and country-bred maidens. Weight for age and class. Mysore-bred horses allowed 1 stone 1½ miles. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different [illegible] bona fide different interests to start, or the cup will be withheld. Entrance 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July [illegible] 300.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Pilgrim's	b aus c The Secret	9	1	Hackney	1
Mr Downall's	b aus g Confusion	8	12	Walsh	2
H H Aga Khan's	b aus m Munijeh	9	4	Rowjee	3
Mr Raike's	br aus h Victorian	8	6	Brewty	0
Mr Covey's	br aus m Dagmar	7	12	Stradford	0
Captain Langford's	b aus g Shadow	8	9	Thorpe	0

Time—2m. 57½s.

—*Madras Mail.*

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 16.

BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ARAB PLATE.

Marquis	1
Merrylegs	2

MYSORE CUP.

Khaldar	1
Lachin	2
The Clown	3

[MYSORE COMMISSION CUP.

Hanwell	1
Timbertop	2
Fenella	3

OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Vidette	1
Risk	2
Meg Merrilies	3

PACK RACE.

Sweetbriar	1
Paillip	2

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I HAVE seen no notice taken yet in any of the papers of a somewhat mysterious occurrence which took place in the Harbour a few nights ago. A country ship named the Hydree arrived from Jeddah, whither it had been with pilgrims, and was chartered here to run to the Mauritius. In order to take the ship safely to the Mauritius, and for other reasons, a European named Macneil, who has been very well-known in connection with coasting steamers for a considerable time past, was appointed to be her captain instead of the nacoda who had previously command of her. On Tuesday night Mr Macneil lay down to sleep on the poop, but since that time nothing whatever has been seen or heard of him. His boots, half-filled with water, were found on Wednesday morning lying near the place where he had rested, and it is surmised that it rained during the night, and that as there was no awning above the poop, he had risen to seek shelter, and stumbled overboard in the darkness. The poop rail of the ship is certainly very low, so that Macneil may easily have fallen over it: but it is strange that in such a small ship, where some of the crew must necessarily have been near Macneil, no one heard his movements nor the splash which must have followed his accident. Suspicions of foul play are not generally entertained; and doubtless the nacoda who was superseded will believe the accident to be a punishment inflicted upon the owners of the ship for superseding him by a European.

COOLNESS or audacity is a characteristic which you can scarcely help admiring when it is exhibited in perilous circumstances. For that reason I think no one who was present in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon could refuse to regard with astonishment the mysterious little stranger with the red and piebald turban who rose and solemnly addressed the assemblage and criticised the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce's sentences. When I heard the Chairman ask the young Parsee to point out the errors he complained of, I shuddered, and thought it was all over with the memorial now; that the Chairman had been too rash; that he had practically invited somebody to kill the Secretary with thunderbolts and flay him with snake-whips. I heard the young Parsee read the paragraph so deliberately that I thought he was gloating over his prey, and I expected him to finish with a wild, scathing, terrible, simoom of criticism which would annihilate the quivering Secretary, scorch up the parchment memorial, and rouse the latent thunders of the magnificent Sassoon organ with an awful crash which would rend the building to the core. Judge of the relief I experienced when I heard those words break forth on the anxious stillness that pervaded the Hall—"I want the subject dropped. I have forgot the train of reasoning which made me conclude that the paragraph was faulty." Surely fate was kind to Mr. Gordon and to us all when it temporarily sprang a leak in the young Parsee's memory. Had the "train of reasoning" not been forgotten, the consequences would have been terrible. I confess that I was so struck with the pleasant change things had suddenly taken that I could have fallen upon that young Parsee's neck and wept copiously enough to have spoiled his new coat. He has now a claim upon my eternal gratitude, or thereabouts. Curiosity has been rampant to know to what accident the fact is due that at the supreme moment the Parsee's train of reasoning failed him. As I believe I noticed the young man particularly I may perhaps come forward with my explanation. I saw him with a paper concealed in his right hand; and once, when his "train of reasoning" threatened to falter, he was about to read from the paper, but an unfavourable movement of the feet of the audience restrained him, and he thrust the paper away in haste, and resumed his melodious rhetoric. Now, I believe that the "train of reasoning" was carefully marked down in that hidden piece of paper, and had Providence not induced the audience to move their feet in a nervous rumble of dissatisfaction, I believe the hero of the turban would have read his "train of reasoning" from beginning to end, and confounded all his enemies, and brought about the catastrophes of which I was so apprehensive. I hope the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will now visit all the churches in the city and return thanks with his friends for his safe delivery from annihilation by the rising young Parsee whose memory so fortuitously failed him at the critical moment.

IT is a great pity that the members of the Football Club will not turn out in greater numbers than they do. The consequence of the present state of matters is that scarcely a single decent game can now be played for want of men. Another matter which the members of the Club would do well to attend to is their unpunctuality. Night after night the best part of the evening is lost before a game of any sort can be commenced, simply because some of the players come dribbling in long after the advertised time. This habit is fair neither to the punctual members nor to the Captain. Tennent is working with rare zeal for the good of the Club, and it must be disheartening to him, if not absolutely disgusting, to see the way dilatory players come dawdling on to the ground. I am sure a hint of what is complained of need only be dropped, and that none of the members will take offence at what an old man tells them. If I were a young fellow, eager for the fray, I can conceive nothing that would annoy me more than being compelled to loaf about the ground, stare at the goal posts, or give a meaningless kick to the ball as some small boy rolled it up within reach, and all because certain players show so little enthusiasm for the game and respect for the Captain that they will saunter on to the ground half-an-hour after the time advertised for commencing to play in earnest. If all the members of the Club would come up to time, it would enable some good matches to be played, instead of hocus-pocus games between A. to O. or P. or Q. At present it is difficult for any other match to be agreed upon that will meet the requirements of the case; and it is with a feeling of sincere sympathy that I throw out the hint that in the dearth of available matches some one like that which the Parsee Club played the other night—viz, Married Men and Betrothed versus Bachelors—will have to be carried out. I know it will be difficult to make the Bashful Betrothed ones unfold their little tales; but still something stern will have to be done—I don't mean that anybody should be kicked—unless the dilatory members of the Club "tak' a thocht and men';" While on the subject of football, pray let me print the following report of a match which was handed to me for publication by a tin-pot hat young gentleman who talked in the most knowing way of goals, scrimmages, run-ins, kick-offs, punts-out, collarings, &c. The report, by the way, alludes to the match Married and Betrothed versus Bachelors, so that it may be seen how much "woman, lovely woman," can animate the heroism and eloquence of Parsee football players:—

> "On Wednesday a most exciting and withal animating game was well maintained by the members of the rising Parsee Club. Sides were picked by the respective captains of both sides. The signal for the charge was given by the well-directed kick of Mr. Pocha, who now aspired to be a second Lushington. Jamsetjee, seeing his men repeatedly bite the dust before the prowess of the opposing assailants, boldly assimilated himself with Sorabjee, who with the equal strength of Hercules routed the formerly victorious legions of Pyrrhus like the chaff before wind. He did not long survive the laurel thus gained, for the Goliath of the field, manfully personated by Dinshaw, now stepped in the field of action. A most unequal and sanguinary contest of the records of foot-ball was never better maintained. Jamsetjee, now with truly patriotic manifestation of zeal, contrived a singular scheme, thereby winning the game in his favour amid the joyous acclamations and highly meritorious approvals of his well-fought conquest. Nox now set her dismal wing over the retiring Sol to the great displeasure of the combatants, who therefore will renew the contest for some future day."

WHEN tramways were first introduced into one of the large Scotch cities, the greatest excitement was caused from Sautmarket to Gilmourhill. By and bye, when the people became tired of exhibiting the national characteristic of caution by dodging the tramway cars and many other vehicles, the general feeling on the subject was expressed in the weekly organ for "wut;" and seeing that accidents on the Bombay tramway line seem to be about to become chronic, I do not think I can do better than parody what the "wut" said for the benefit of this city. He gives the following hints to the tramway drivers, and if they are acted upon closely, there is no reason why at the end of a year an enterprising whip should not possess a large collection of human shins, horses' noses, cart-wheels, brougham dickies, bullocks' hoofs, and reports of coroners' inquests:—

1. Of all the Juggernaut cars ever invented in the East for the thinning of an overplus population, the vehicles you drive have been found to be the most effectual.

2. For the purpose of taking full advantage of your position, it is necessary you should have a spry and skittish horse.

3. While driving along the streets, particularly such as Pydownee, Shaik Rahmam street, or the Kalbadavee road, it is not at all necessary you should go anything like a moderate pace or keep a sharp look-out ahead.

4. When an old or infirm female (particularly Parsee female) is observed endeavouring to cross the line, whip up your horses and drive right at her. Frank Souter will shell out for your defence. Remember what Dean Swift said of the Parsees—

> Vain human kind! fant[illegible] race!
> Thy various follies who [illegible] trace?
> Self-love, ambition, [illegible], pride
> Their Empire in your [illegible] divide.

5. As children are said to b[illegible] nuisance, the more of them you run down the [illegible] you will deserve of your country.

6. In fact, people who [illegible] not all their wits about them, have no right to [illegible]tem[illegible] crossing, and it behoves you to do your "lit[illegible] to show them that the Municipality maintains [illegible]reets, for charioteers alone.

7. It is, however, in fast driving that you can especially show your accomplishments; that displays the paces of your steeds and your masterly manner of handling the "ribbons"—

> "To hide true worth from public view
> Is burying diamonds in their mine;
> All is not gold that shines, it is true,
> But all that is gold ought to shine.

8. Should another tram be seen coming opposite, never allow it to pass without your modestly giving him a greeting, and this is best done by splashing your whip across his optics in quick time at least half a dozen whacks. Sport is scarce in Bombay, and much amusement can be created in the crowded streets by a good contest between the drivers of two trams.

9. A favourite pastime is the introduction of the shaft of your tram into a cart or any sort of vehicle, private or public no matter; for this purpose, when you see a vehicle attempting to cross ahead, whip your dobins furiously so that you may not lose such a capital chance.

> Make much of time before it fly—
> We drive to-day—to-morrow die.

This has always been found to be a certain source of merriment to the tram passengers and a cause for considerable commotion amongst those of the vehicle run into.

10. As at times you must feel the want of pleasant social intercourse, you can often accommodate a friend with whom to carry on an engrossing conversation. The more recklessly you drive and the less attention you pay to the street traffic, the higher opinion will your chum entertain concerning your abilities.

11. Policemen are not particularly fond of apprehending furious drivers, and you are therefore usually allowed to pursue your occupation of maiming and killing without much annoyance and by all means to your heart's content Besides, remember, that we have two coroners in the place, and fatal accidents are shabbily scarce now-a-days.

12. A good deal of amusement and excitement can be had in your profession by the occasional payment of five and ten dibs to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. These penalties are exceedingly moderate, and the entertainment they command, as the showmen say, is really "worth double the money."

AMONG the strange customs of India must be ranked the "custom of Dollerah," which is at present puzzling the heads of several barristers in the High Court; and indeed one of the gentlemen who make a noise by crying "silence!" has been observed to shake his head and remark that he "never heard anything so strange as the custom of Dhollerah." For people with very little money Dhollerah is one of the best places on earth if they are creditors, but one of the worst if they happen to be in search of ready money. The "custom of Dhollerah" is alleged to be, no money payments. Business seems to be transacted in the following way:—X sells to Y; the latter does not pay the value to X, but "carries it to account." The other day Mr Justice Marriott asked a witness who was describing the custom of Dhollerah a question something like this—But suppose X wanted payment from Y, would Y not pay him? Yes, was the reply. But would any money pass over the transaction? No. Then how would X receive payment? He would be sent by Y to Z, who is in Y's debt, and X would be told to apply to Z., to whom the debt had been transferred from Y's books. It appears that even after undergoing all this elaborate procedure X would receive no substantial payment, for on making his application to Z, he would, according to "the custom of Dhollerah," very likely be met with the remark,—"O yes. I am now in your debt. Y has transferred his liability to you to me." "What do you propose to do then?" poor X may ask. And the reply will be sure to be—"Credit the amount to your account." Thus the whole native business of Dhollerah floats peculiarly upon paper; coin is dispensed with; goods or merchandise pass into the country, and leave no trace behind them but the entry in some ledger, "credited to account." I leave some of my more ingenious friends to imagine what the politico-economic fate of Dollerah must be in a few years. How it has managed to survive up to the present moment under such a custom I cannot say. All I know is that in making purchases outside of their own country, Dhollerah merchants must have found peculiarly credulous people to deal with if they found them ready to give their goods in exchange for the privilege of having the transaction transferred from ledger to ledger and entered up in innumerable "credits to account." Such a custom must be very well calculated to let a great deal of wealth flow into Dhollerah without letting any of it flow out again, and by its means many a native may enjoy the possession of great riches without having to take the trouble of preserving it from robber, moth, or rust. I have been told that a somewhat similar custom prevails in one or two of the Kattywar States. They each keep a debtor and creditor account with each other, and gravely write off and write on sums which have no other than a nominal existence. Thus, say, thirty years ago a Chief of Gondul is married. A neighbouring State makes him a present on the occasion of Rs. 50,000; but the money never passes into Gondul, all that is done being that the Gondul State ledgers credit the Chief with the item, Rs. 50,000, while the neighbouring State takes up its ledgers and debits itself to the same amount. In time a ruler in the "neighbouring State" marries. Gondul presents him with Rs. 60,000, and the transaction is again gravely recorded in the bridegroom's ledgers and thor [illegible] of the Gondul State, which now comes to be Rs [illegible]0,000 in debt to the other State. And so the farce goes on. The gr[illegible]st care is taken in balancing the books at c[illegible]in periods, and the States declare how much [illegible]y are indebted to each other. Yet not a rup[illegible]ctually changes hands, though the parties [illegible]cerned seem as pleased to give and take han[illegible]ome presents on paper as if they received them in bullion. Verily a contented mind is a continual feast, and I suppose on that principle the Dholleraites must be rare banquetteers. But for my part, I am of a sordid nature, and when I make a barga[illegible] or receive a present—

> I love the chink of the bright rupee
> Or the rustle of dirty note;
> So Dhollerah's custom may do for thee,
> But not for this child, I wot.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Chicago correspondent of the *Troy Times* says—"A bit of romance recently came to my notice which has not appeared before in print. Some time in December last a girl about 17 years of age, who at that time was serving as table-waiter in a large dinin[illegible]urant, was arrested for stealing a package of money f[illegible]e pocket of a gentleman's overcoat, which was hanging in the room, while he was eating his dinner. At the preliminary examination, a party swore to having seen her take the coat down, and hang it up quickly again, that she soon left the room for a short time; and as the money was not to be found, she was held for trial. In vain she protested that she only moved the coat to avoid its getting soiled, in vain with tearful eyes she offered to be searched. The circumstances were suspicious, and the officers inexorable. In the meantime the gentleman who had lost the money became interested in her history, found that she was an orphan girl, and, though comparatively friendless, bearing an excellent character. Further than this, he ascertained that she was of English parentage, that her name was the same as his own, and, to make the story short, from evidence which he could not disbelieve, that she was the daughter of his own brother, whom he supposed to have died childless in Australia several years ago. Of course he declined prosecuting her, and as he is wealthy and without near kin, he at once arranged to take her home with him on his return from the West, whither he was then en route. The other day he, with his newly adopted child, so strangely brought to him, started for New York, whence they will soon sail for England."

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874, TANNA.

(Before W. M. P. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

Barkia Larkia was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Jania Rama at Shewal, in the Mahim talooka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, said that the accused person from his manner and gestures appeared to be likely to be of unsound mind. He, therefore, after taking the deposition of Dr. Atkins, the Civil Surgeon of Tanna, traversed the case to the September Sessions, in order that the accused might be carefully examined and observed as to the state of his mind.

Bhuja Jiwa, Ladkia Jania, Jania Laxmon, Gangia Dhakia, Abdia Jewa, and Rama Jania were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of Balu Narsu Patel at Ambhai, in the Wada talooka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, convicted all the accused persons of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code on their own pleas of guilty, and observed in passing sentences in this and in cases Nos. 82 and 88 of 1874, that the cases are distinguishable in character from the Wada black-mail cases tried at the last Sessions, in that they all took place within a few days, and nothing was stolen but rice and clothing. He therefore passed sentences, comparatively light, as under:—Bhuja Jiwa, Ladkia Jania, Jania Laximon, Gangia Dhakia, and Abdia Jiwa, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years each. Accused Rama Jania to receive twenty five stripes with a light rattan in the way of school discipline.

Other similar cases were disposed of.

(Before G. AYERST, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.)

Kashi Ramji was charged with having dishonestly and knowingly received and retained certain gold and silver ornaments and clothes of the value of Rs. 100 or thereabouts, well knowing or having reason to believe that they had been obtained by the commission of dacoity in the Tanna zillah.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with one and differing from the other assessor, convicted the accused of the offence specified in the charge under section 412 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced Kashi Ramjee to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term of seven years, subject to the Session Judge's confirmation.

Dhalya Kakadya and Arjun Rama were charged with having dishonestly received money, the possession whereof they knew to have been transferred by the commission of a dacoity at Sange, in the Wadi taluka of the Tanna district. Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under section 412 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced accused Dhalya Kakadya to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year to run concurrently with the sentence passed upon him by the Sessions Judge at this Sessions. Accused Arjun Rama to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

THE ESCAPE OF THE EX-JAM'S FAMILY.

(*Sind News.*)

THE escape of the family of the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla has, of course, created some excitement in official circles here; the event was most unexpected, for the parties were said to have been under *strict* police surveillance; what that actually meant we know now; an extraordinary degree of culpable neglect attaches to the Hydrabad Police, which, it is to be hoped, will be dealt with according to the measure of its deserts. The Acting Superintendent does not afford a very flattering idea of the supervision he exercises over the force under his control, when he is virtually compelled to confess that due vigilance had not been exercised to prevent the ex-Jam's family from having a chance of escape—what is to be thought of the arrangement made by the Superintendent, or, rather, *Acting* Superintendent, to ensure the safe custody of his rather valuable charges, when it is considered that the family, excepting the Jam's son, left Hydrabad clear seven days before the son made preparations to start; he started ten days after the family, and his escape was not made known until he had been gone four days! Fourteen days had elapsed before the family was found to be missing, and four days before the son was discovered to be *non est*; when the discovery was made the police would not believe that the birds had flown but comforted itself with the idea that they were in some hiding-place in Hydrabad! The whole party has arrived safely in Lus Beyla, and been received there with open arms; any amount of demonstration was made to mark the feelings of the populace, and to show the estimation in which they hold their late governor, now in captivity in a distant land. All this contrasts strangely with the representations of the Sind Government, and of sorry penny-a-liners in the *Times* of *India*, while it compares favourably with the oft-repeated representations of the *Sindian*, which has maintained "through thick and thin" all along, for the last four years and upwards, that the ex-Jam is high in popular favour in Khelat territory, the idol, in fact, of the people. We will not conceal our real feelings by omitting to express our candid opinion that the return to Lus Beyla of Sirdar Ali Khan, the ex-Jam's son, is about the most fortunate thing that could have happened for the country; the event will certainly render perfectly abortive the insane course of action taken by our Government towards the Jam; his captivity will have now no appreciable effect on the stability of the Khan's rule, or the safety of his position; the Jam's son will do almost as well as the Jam himself, and we have not the slightest doubt that the active sympathy of the people, and the willing co-operation of the chiefs will enable Sirdar Ali Khan to laugh at the arrogance and imperious demeanour of the Khan, and to resent, if not to avenge, the studied affront and gross insult shown to his worthy sire by the despot who rules the destinies of Beloochistan. We willingly confess that what has so recently occurred has afforded us intense satisfaction; there is a chance, and a certain chance, of affairs in Beloochistan taking a decided turn for the better; the misrule of the last four years will give way to peace and order, and, what is more important still, the Khan, if he be not deposed, will be made so sensibly alive to the critical position in which he will be placed, as to be aroused to the necessity for his adopting an entirely different line of policy towards his chiefs; the game is in their hands now, and it will, therefore, be idle for the Khan to attempt to checkmate them.

It will, we presume, be made sufficiently evident now to the Bombay Government that its detaining the Jam in captivity is a perfectly useless measure; no good can possibly come of keeping him where he is, while a vast amount of good will accrue from his being allowed to return to his native land; he should never have been interfered with by our Government, but been allowed to follow the bent of his own inclination, without the least let of hindrance; had our policy towards him been the reverse or what it was, we should have saved our bacon, and been spared the humiliation brought on us by the senseless attitude we assumed towards the Jam. The great mistake our Government committed was to allow itself to be influenced by the Commissioner in Sind, instead of its judging for itself, and determining for itself, what was to be done to meet the exigencies of Beloochistan. It is true the Jam sought an asylum in Sind; he came here of his own free will and accord, expecting, of course, semi-civilized though he be, that the rites of hospitality would be extended to him, and that his confidence in the honesty of our Government would not be betrayed; but it is equally true that that confidence was betrayed, and grossly betrayed, and a Government that boasts of being the most civilized in the world was, much to its disgrace be it said, brought so low as to stoop to so shameful an act as that of deporting and making a close prisoner of a chieftain who threw himself on its hospitality, and, to a certain extent, on its protection! So much for the *magnanimity* of the British Indian Government.

The ridiculous blunderings of Sir William Merewether, and his total want of foresight, judgment, and discretion,—we may go further, and add of *common sense*—have borne fruit; it would be serving him out in his own coin were he made to do penance for his sins of omission and commission. Sympathy for him, we can have none, neither can any one who is alive to the serious mistakes he committed. The officious and injudicious interference with so able a political officer as Colonel Phayre led to the complications and difficulties in which Beloochistan politics have been involved within the last two years, and if they furnish proof of Sir William Merewether's administrative qualifications and of his efficiency as a political officer, we must be allowed to congratulate the Bombay Government on the wisdom it displayed in electing so able an official to rule the distinies of Sind and Beloochistan.

WHY DO NOT OUR GIRLS MARRY? is a question which it appears has been the subject of considerable controversy in the Melbourne journals of late. *Apropos* of the subject a lady writes to the Melbourne *Telegraph* as follows:—"I think the gentlemen are as bad as the ladies, not only for over-dressing themselves, but encouraging it in our sex. In my experience it is not the modestly attired lady who receives attention from gentlemen, but her bold Grecian bent, Alexandra-limping, be-jewelled and be-decked sister, well versed in the arts of flirtation and coquetry. I think our girls err in not knowing in what a true lady consists. It is certainly not in lily fingers and a superiority to every duty which would soil them. She is the true lady who, while her piano performances and pencil sketches, her wool-work and her lace are faultless, can, if the maid is ignorant or gives warning suddenly, turn out as good roast, stews, puddings, pies, bread, cake, butter, &c. as any professed cook; who, though not delighting in plain sewing, can yet, if it be her duty, turn her attention to tucks and gathers, hems and stitchings. A lady, in short, is one who can accommodate herself to whatever circumstances she is placed in. (This is not fanciful.) If girls were oftener ladies they would make better wives and better husbands. It seems to me that it lies a good deal with the girls to give a tone to the society in which they move. Let their influence be of the right kind. Instead of reading nothing but novels, let them give some of their minds a wider and healthier range. Let them not talk so much of gentlemen, or use pert expressions and assume a manner for which nature never intended them. And let them learn what it is to be a lady, and teach those vain brainless young men who do the 'block,' and whose minds are engrossed in their neckties, collars, and moustaches; who respect neither God nor man; whose conversation is full of the opera, theatre, race-course, &c., and often interlarded with profane oaths. Let them teach these to feel the low estimation in which every true-minded Christian lady and gentleman regard them. And, lastly, let no girl think or speak lightly of religion. From irreligion there is but a step to immorality of every kind."

INDIAN NEWS.

REFRACTORY VAGRANTS.—At the Madras Town Police Court on Wednesday, two European vagrants, inmates of the Government Workhouse at Royapooram, were prosecuted by Mr. Litchfield, the Governor of the institution, both the defendants being charged with absenting themselves from the workhouse without leave. It was proved that both the defendants obtained leave for a certain time, but they never returned, and were picked up drunk in the streets by the police. His Worship convicted both the defendants, and sentenced each of them to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Mail.*

THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER OF THE SOUTH OF INDIA RAILWAY.—We regret to hear that Mr J. T. Fisher has been ordered from India to England on sick leave. It is his intention, we believe, to leave Madras on Saturday by the P. and O. steamer Bangalore. Mr. Fisher came to India about four years ago as agent of the Carnatic Railway, but owing to its recent amalgamation with the Great Southern, Mr. W. S. Betts has taken the control of both undertakings, which are now known as the South of India Railway. On the union of the two interests, Mr. Fisher accepted the appointment of General Storekeeper of the joint undertaking.—*Madras Mail.*

PROMOTION IN THE LOWER GRADES OF THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—For some time past a good number of Assistant Commissioners have been appointed. The Chief Commissioner has now issued an important circular to the effect that unless these lower grade officers pass the higher standard examinations successfully, they cannot lay claim to promotion. Those who have passed the law examinations of the Madras University will be exempted so far as those tests are concerned, but they will have, in addition, to pass the local revenue and judicial tests. These rules are also applicable to those officers employed in the Inam Department.—*Madras Times.*

HOMICIDE.—A few days ago, the Municipality of Howrah had to recover by distraint the sum of Rs. 1-8, from one Sreenath Ghose, residing at Sibpore, for arrears of municipal taxes. Consequently the native tax-collector, accompanied by a police constable, went to realize the amount; but the taxpayer, through sheer poverty, failing to pay the amount, his three brass and copper utensils belonging to him were seized. While they were being carried away, he begged of the municipal servant to return him a lotah; but on being met with a refusal followed by abusive language he went into the house and arming himself with a crow bar ran out to assault him and the constable; but they, on seeing the danger they were exposed to, ran away. Unfortunately a relative of the tax-payer happened to be standing in front of the door of the house; the tax-payer by mistake struck him three violent blows on the head, dashing his brains out. He died six hours after admission into hospital.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN INSOLVENT REFUSED PROTECTION.—Mr. Benjamin Francis, late a tradesman of Simla, has appeared in the Insolvency Court of Calcutta. Mr. Bonnerjee appeared for the insolvent, and stated that his was an application for a protection order. The learned counsel stated that the reason why the insolvent had been obliged to take the benefit of the Insolvency Court was, that his dealings with a firm, Luton and Head, terminated in such a manner as left him nothing at all. He was brought out by a person named Wallace, who had a millinery business at Simla; and when the business was made over to insolvent, he kept it up in the same way. In 1869, there had been supplies sent out by Luton and Head to insolvent, and this was kept up till 1873. The insolvent then went to England, and saw Luton and Head, but they appeared to be dissatisfied. The whole of the debts are Simla debts. There is said to be scarcely a Calcutta debt, and they amount to Rs. 70,000, and the assets are only Rs. 178. The Commissioner in bankruptcy, Mr. Justice Pontifex, remarked, that the case was a very gross one and declined to make any order in the way of granting protection.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.—At the sessions held in Mangalore at the commencement of the present month, a labouring man of the name of Ramaya was put upon his trial on a charge of having attempted to murder his brother about three years ago by administering poison to him mixed up in his food. At the time when the offence was alleged to have been committed, the prisoner absconded and has only recently been taken, when he was committed to the sessions for trial. The case was a very simple one, it being clearly proved from the evidence both of the prisoner's brother and his wife that an attempt had been made to poison the former and also that the brothers were on bad terms at the time, and that there was no other person except the prisoner, who had the opportunity of introducing the poison into the food. It was also proved by the evidence of another of the witnesses that the prisoner had purchased some arsenic from him at the time the attempt was alleged to have been made, while the symptoms experienced by the brother were those attendant on poisoning by arsenic, portions of which were found in the food of which he had been partaking. The Court being satisfied on the evidence that the prisoner had committed the offence with which he stood charged, recorded a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

THE CASHMERE SHAWL TRADE IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent, on whose accuracy in such matters we can fully rely, writes as follows regarding a great Punjab branch of industry:—"Some of your readers may be interested in obtaining some information in regard to the shawl sale that takes place in London once every six months in December and June. The last was held on the 8th of June, and was much better attended than had been expected would be the case. The presence of American buyers, who have recently been conspicuous by their absence, did much towards keeping up the sale, and shawls to the amount of £28,370 were sold out of £36,693 offered; but there seems to be no doubt that the trade is no longer what it used to be, when from £175,000 to £250,000 worth used to be disposed of at one sale, and this, owing to the fact that the present fashion of ladies' dress has been of late, and still continues, so opposed to the wearing of shawls, that there is no prospect of any improvement for some time to come. The stocks in Europe, notwithstanding all the warnings given, are still very large and sufficient for the wants of the trade for a long time to come, unless shawls again return speedily into fashion, and pending that we would take upon ourselves to echo the warning given at the sale, and recommend holders of shawls in India to send forward most limited quantities. We observed some time ago that the Maharajah of Cashmere had, no doubt on good information, wisely determined not to send any shawls to England for two or three years to come, and we might in the meantime take upon ourselves to recommend His Highness to direct the manufacture of a few *very superior* shawls to be ready to take their place in the sale when the fashion may again set in.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—From a paragraph published in your paper of this morning (Monday), it would appear that the minds of the good people of Madras are much exercised on the question—who invented "Duplex" Telegraphy, and are anxious to claim the honour for a denizen of their own presidency. Allow me to inform them, through the medium of your journal, that there are many systems of duplex telegraphy. The first proposed was that of Dr. Gintl, an Austrian engineer, in 1853. He accomplished the object by means of an equating battery, but his invention came to nothing. Shortly afterwards Messrs. Frischen and Siemens Halske invented, independently of one another, a system of duplex telegraphy by means of a differential relay; but, owing to certain practical difficulties, such as the disturbance caused by static discharge, the solution of the problem remained a matter of theory till the year 1868, when Mr. J. B. Stearns, an American engineer and President of the Franklin Telegraph Co., took up the Siemens Halske invention, and by the use principally of a condenser and additional artificial resistance, brought the problem to a satisfactory practical solution. After being for some four years in practical use on the lines of the Franklin Co., Mr. Stearns's patent was bought in 1872 by the Western Union Telegraph Co., which owns the greater part of the lines in the United States, and was introduced, with great success, on several long circuits of their system. About this time the idea seems to have occurred simultaneously to Mr. Stearns and to Mr. Eden, of the Postal Telegraph Departmen[illegible] Edinburgh, that the duplex working might be p[illegible]n the principle of the Wheatstone's bridge, a[illegible]rns having paid a visit to England in 187[illegible] (those of the differential relay and b[illegible] afterwards at work in that country. [illegible]ly introduced in India appears to be that of the Wheatstone's bridge with improvements, for which Mr. Schwendler has taken out a patent.

As regards the relative advantages of the bridge and differential relay systems, Mr. Culley, Engineer-in-Chief to the English Postal Telegraph Department, says that, as far as his experience goes, the latter method is preferable, especially in difficult cases. Besides the above systems, others on different principles have been invented, and brought into practical use both by Mr. W. H. Preece, of the Postal Telegraph Department, England, and by Mr. G. K. Winter, Telegraph Engineer to the Madras Railway Co. Mr. Preece's system depends on the principle of leakage, or the splitting of the current between several circuits, when more than one path is open to it, but while on the differential relay system it is necessary that the current transmitted through the two coils of the relay by the sending station should be equal, in Mr. Preece's system it is essential that they be unequal. Mr. Winter's system (that in use on the Madras Railway telegraph) is described at page 402 of Culley's *Handbook of Practical Telegraphy*, 6th edition. And Mr. Preece's at page 277 of *the Telegraphic Journal* for 1873.

There is also a system of duplex working devised by Mr. Vaes, of the Dutch Government Telegraph Administration. It is described at p. 454 of the *Journal Télégraphique* for the current year, but has not, I believe, as yet been brought into practical use.

Cables as well as land lines have been successfully duplexed. Early last year Mr. De Santy, Electrician to the Eastern Telegraph Co., succeeded in working duplex (on the bridge system) on the cable between Gibraltar and Lisbon, a distance of 360 nautical, or 417 English statute, miles, and he has now met with equal success on the Gibraltar-Malta Cable—a length of 1,120 nautical miles.

But not only is it possible to telegraph simultaneously in *opposite* directions on the same wire, it is also possible to send several messages in the *same* direction (either to the same or to different stations) at the same time on the same wire. This problem has been solved theoretically by several persons, and latterly in a practical manner by M. Mayer, of the French Telegraph Administration. M. Mayer's system has been in use for some time past on the line from Paris to Lyons. *Four* messages are transmitted simultaneously; and the result of the working has been as follows:—"The maximum per operator has been 26 messages per hour with a maximum for the four operators of 110 messages the [illegible] while a Morse gives only 18, and a Hughes type printer 22 messages per hour, and that relatively the work done by this apparatus is to that of the Morse as 4:1, and of the Hughes as 2:1." Referring to this apparatus, however, a correspondent of [illegible] *American* writes as follows:—"The hon[illegible] invention belongs to the United States, and [illegible]iginal and only inventor of the system by which [illegible] than two telegraphic instruments can be wor[illegible] the same time over one wire is Mr. Merritt Gally, of [illegible]ster, N. Y., the inventor of the "Universal" pri[illegible] machine. Mr. Gally's telegraph improvement [illegible] been patented in the United States, and in so[illegible] European country. By the use of Mr. Gally's invention, a large number of operators at different stations along a single wire can be simultaneously employed sending different messages in either or both directions without conflict, each accomplishing as much or more work than would be possible for him to do by the use of the Morse key. Mr. Gally has adapted his system to each and every kind of receiver or register. The operator can receive his letter in print or by sound, or both simultaneously, or by the embossing, marking or the electro-chemical recorder; and his instruments are so simple and accurate in their manipulation, that it seems impossible that a mistake could occur in their operation. No time whatever is wasted in adjusting the instruments. They are always in readiness, and the first stroke of the operator sends the first letter of his message. Each touch of the key-board represents a letter or other signal complete. The operator may be sending a message to a distant station be receiving another from an intermediate or more distant station, and through a third part of his instrument be in active communication with every office on the line, receiving or sending calls or explanation; while on the same wire numerous other [illegible], all along the line, may be similarly employed. [illegible] the electro-chemical recorder, on Mr. Gally's system, at least sixty operators may be simultaneously employed upon a single wire sending messages to any destination along the line; thus entirely doing away with the necessity of previously preparing the messages in punched slips of paper, as is done for the automatic machine."

This description of the capabilities of Mr. Gally's invention should perhaps be received with a grain or two of salt.

MEGOHM.

AN INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE BRIGADE.

(*Madras Mail*)

IT must often, we think, appear to Englishmen a pity that no Indian troops can take part in those military displays at home that we get up for the entertainment and instruction of such potentates as the Czar of of all the Russias. His Imperial Majesty has himself, at St. Petersburgh, regiments representative of his eighty-two million of subjects, and vast territories, and we dare say that he would have received even greater gratification from seeing what stuff our Indian native soldiers were made of, than from the Artillery spectacle at Woolwich, magnificent as that was years ago; and when the alarm of the Mutiny had not yet subsided, there were a variety of, suggestions offered and entertained by the Government on the subject of what might be called a Cosmopolitan Army. We were to bring African and Malayan soldiers to India, and send our Indian troops to the colonies. We were to have Chinese Infantry at Malta, and Red Indian Cavalry from the Canadas somewhere else; in short there was no limit to the extravagance of the notions that were proposed to utilize the military material of Greater Britain; but among them all, there was none at least more pleasing than the the idea of sending an Indian Representative Brigade to England. If the Emperor of Russia is proud of his Cossacks of the Don, and of those mailed Circassians that he parades at Petersburgh for the gratification of his visitors, why should not Her Gracious Majesty also be in a position to show foreign sovereigns visiting London, Sheiks and Goorkhas from her distant Indian Empire? It seems a pity that foreign countries should have the crow over us in this matter, and that, on account mainly of the paltry expense, the greatest city of the greatest Empire in the world cannot shew either stranger sovereigns, or her own citizens, a specimen of every variety of that soldiery that protects her commerce, and, we might almost say, creates her renown. It is strange to think how very few persons among the millions of the Queen's subjects in England have seen an Indian native soldier, or as we absurdly call him—a sepoy. If he were really the incomprehensible creature his name implies, he could not be more weird and mythical to the imagination of the Londoner than he is at present. Although a soldier of the British Empire, and not an undistinguished one either, the cockney knows nothing more of him than an odd sketch in some illustrated newspaper affords; nor has the Queen herself, or the Commander-in-Chief of her army, at any time seen troops that are so much talked of all over the world as are the Indian Irregular Cavalry. Now and then bearded Englishmen, in spiked hats and prodigious boots, surprise and confound a levee or drawing room "crush" as to their identity; for who can tell whether they belong to Sikhs or Goorkhas, Madras sepoys of the Bombay Marine, when their troops have never been seen, and all that is known of them is that they "come somewhere from India!" We should like to see this amended, and would be glad were the native soldiers of the country personally known to many more of Her Majesty's subjects than those that have visited India under the auspices of Mr. Cook.

At the period of the alarm above alluded to, and when evidence was taken about quartering Indian troops out of their own country, much stress was laid upon the objections that English citizens would make to their towns being garrisoned by "black troops." There might be something in this if the garrison were wholly and solely composed of "blacks"—although the West Indies and the Straits Settlements were long garrisoned in this manner without complaint,—but to a few troops, and these maintained principally for show it is hard to see what opposition could be fairly urged, unless, indeed, we come to the question of expense, which is one for consideration. Would the show be worth the money? is the real point at issue. On the whole, perhaps, it would. If it were possible to send an Indian Representative Brigade to England to form a portion of the Home Army, and to be relieved from time to time by fresh troops, this, at least, we might expect—that the spirit and discipline of the troops would be greatly improved by the opportunity of this foreign service. It would be to their advantage to see the world as it is, and not as it is painted by Mollahs and Brahmins, and it would be politically of some service that the relatives, friends, villages and towns of these soldiers should gather from the military travellers' lips some acquaintance with the might and glory of the British Empire. And as a mere spectacle at a march-past at Aldershot, some Sikhs and Goorkhas, Cavalry and Infantry, would be [illegible] effective; so much so that we are confident many [illegible]lo-Indian, watching the manœuvres of an [illegible]view, has regretted the absence of some [illegible]rs to add to the picturesque character of the scene. The Russians, as already said, have their Cossacks and Circassians to shew the stranger, the French the Turcos, but Great Britain, with perhaps a greater variety of races under her sway than any other Power in the universe, and with her sovereign bearing the title of Empress of India, is unable to put a single Indian soldier on the field of mimic war—a circumstance that is at least singular. Perhaps, like Lord Castlereagh and his decorations, we think it "very distinguished" to keep our forces out of sight, but then we do so at some risk of being considered ashamed of them. We know that this is not the case, but that money is rather at the bottom of our reluctance to exhibit Indian soldiers on Eulish soil; nevertheless, the cost of a handful of native troops at home seems paltry enough in consideration of the significance of their appearance there, and we are certain that the army estimates often contain items of expenditure far more purposeless than the provision that is here hinted at. There is nothing in the climate to interfere with the employment of Northern Indian troops at home, so that expense alone seems to stand in the way of something like an Eastern body-guard for the Empress of India; but possibly that bugbear may be overcome in the future, and when the liberality of the present English Government atones for the stinginess of the last. We know that the public at home is exceedingly jealous of every novelty leading to expenses on military affairs, and that it is so curiously fond of reductions in men that, if the British Army only consisted of ten person, there would probably be some one found to proposes its reduction to nine. Nevertheless, we are a patriotic people at the same time, and proud of the immense empire, far exceeding that of Russia, which we have won by valour of our arms. Could we pay a greater compliment to their prowess than by exhibiting, with justifiable pride, to those who care for these things, the variety of our instruments and the fine temper to which we have brought them by British skill and valour?

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE FAMINE DISCUSSION.

(Spectator.)

The [illegible] in Bengal has reached the stage at which, [illegible] rains continue heavy, it is possible, but [illegible] to forecast the end. The Government is still [illegible], and must maintain till November, [illegible] persons—[illegible] the Viceroy's calculation—who, but for State assistance, must even now perish for want of food. Moreover, it must still be ready to feed even larger masses, for [illegible] proper, the well-to-do peasants are reaching, in places have reached the end of their resources, and are coming upon the hands of [illegible] officials, and begin themselves to yield to overwork, exposure, and excessive responsibility. The [illegible] districts, too, are showing signs of scarcity, [illegible] at points [illegible] Burdwan and the southern side of the [illegible] Pergunnahs, to [illegible] famine which show [illegible] experienced eyes that [illegible] remember the [illegible] of relief will be extreme. The Government, however, on the other side, is ready and willing, and well supplied. Two months were unfortunately lost, from causes which will yet have to be investigated; but those two were caught up by an expenditure which Indian critics, who at heart do not care whether natives perish or not, now denounce as wantonly profuse. It was simply unavoidable. After the delay which had occurred, nothing but the [illegible] in expenditure, yielding fortunes to all who [illegible] help on a grand scale, could have concentrated the carrying resources of Bengal upon the threatened points, or have enlisted the people willingly in a business which at first they so hated, that in repeated instances they burned their [illegible] to avoid impressment. Fortunately, the Viceroy, once thoroughly aroused, put the Treasury aside, authorised expensive payments, as Lord Canning did during the Mutiny time, and every class, tempted by the hope of sudden gain, rallied to the relief. The planters, the native contractors, the mahajuns, even the cartmen individually came forward heartily, and though of course overpaid nearly up to the figures current in the Mutiny, they supplied the one grand want, [illegible] for which we have all along contended was supplied in every detail. The central stores were filled in time. The minor stores were carefully arranged. The relief by villages was adopted, and at last even the proposal to use manual labour for carriage was officially approved. A recent order by the Lieutenant-Governor directs that, if during the rains other means fail, the males of any stricken village may be impressed, and compelled to march to the nearest store, returning with food sufficient to meet the village need. Finally, relief in money having become useless, and all fear of interfering with private trade at an end, the mahajuns, or native grain-dealers, were allowed to buy at the Government stores, and to retail the grain at a profit not exceeding two per cent. upon the Government price. As they are usually paid by the month, this leaves them a heavy profit per annum. They came forward eagerly, and the great store of grain is being depleted at the rate, in some places, of a thousand tons a week. What with this [illegible], the multiplication of centres, the vast collection of transport—made so vast mainly by expenditure—and the matured experience of its officers, the Government stands prepared to meet the famine wherever it breaks out, without delay or vacillation, or risk of failure. The entire service, thoroughly convinced that about the Famine no excuses will be received, is working splendidly, and the Government has, in fact, improvised an effective Poor-Law establishment for the people of Bengal, to keep working for at least another five months of danger. If at the end of that time the natural supply is insufficient, as it may be in Northern Tirhoot, the machinery will be kept in motion; if otherwise, it will be quietly but decisively brought to a stand-still. There is no chance whatever of its being continued for one day after the need has ended, for in the first place the stock of grain it [illegible] and it is far from [illegible] the rains are not above the average, it will not be large enough—can be dissipated in a month [illegible] slightly better terms; and in the second place, the Government is too strong to be even momentarily coerced. It would have left the [illegible] danger of resistance. The entire case, therefore, stands in broad figures thus:—The exertions of the London Press and its agents, the timely speech of Mr. Disraeli, and the "despotism" of Lord Salisbury have so stimulated the Indian Government, that it has undertaken a task never yet attempted by man. It has endeavoured to feed for a twelvemonth three *millions* of human beings, under difficulties to which the difficulties in Ireland were trivial, and it has, in all human probability, if the rains are full—that is, if nature resumes her ordinary course—succeeded in the attempt. That is a magnificent feat to have accomplished, and one before which all criticism—certainly all criticism of the pettier sort—must, perforce, give way. Lord Northbrook, as we deem, was too late, and as we have previously shown, was mistaken as to the intensity of the famine; but once aware of the facts—once, that is, sure of his information—he remedied that mistake in the only ways open to him,—by strenuous, persistent, personal effort, and by a resolute disregard of outlay, as compared with human life. He has, so far, entirely succeeded, for, though his list of twenty-two dead of hunger is a mere formula, deaths from want being reported as deaths from fever, dysentery and old age, it is certain that the rate of deaths has been small, and we who condemned his conduct in the beginning as wanting in foresight, shall be the last to underrate his success when energy has supplied the deficiency want of forwardness had caused. He has been English all over, and [illegible] as England does in battle from want of readiness, making up for the deficiency by nerve and stubbornness, and emerging from the battle, as we hope, better prepared for a campaign than when he entered. Nor has his expenditure been more [illegible] than the expenditure by which England always, in a campaign, remedies her unreadiness, provides as it were, the tools which ought to have been ready to her hands. We believe when the work is finished it will be found that the waste absolutely essential to completeness [illegible] the delay has not exceeded a million; that the great work could not have been achieved—if it has been achieved—at a cost less than a million or so short of the cost incurred; that we have not, in fact, wasted, under far more difficult circumstances, more than a third of the sum admitted to have been wasted in Ireland in securing a far less perfect result. The waste of that sum was essential to make up the leeway, and in our judgment, to save it would have been a cruelty exasperated by our prohibition to the people relieved. We have robbed them for a century. They are within the limit of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship, and within that limit we have for a century raised a surplus revenue of which part ought, in common honesty, to have been devoted to the improvement of the province itself. It has not been so devoted, but has been spent upon our wars. No man acquainted with Bengal, whatever his hatred of our views, questions that—it is true; that up to the death of Lord Dalhousie, and indeed up to this day, Bengal has been robbed, has been refused that share of her own revenue which every other province has received.

It is just this edge of the proceedings that a few of the Indian papers have begun to raise a cry about "waste," and "sensational writing," and "manufactured famine," to attack individuals, and to assert that we are creating for the first time a permanent Poor Law. Except as to the charge of writing [illegible], instead of [illegible], to which we plead guilty, and shall plead guilty again whenever Englishmen [illegible] their ears as they [illegible] about this famine till Mr. Disraeli spoke, there is not one word of truth in all these charges, which really proceed from [illegible] that it would have been wiser to let Nature have her way, and thin an over-close population at discretion. The famine has not as yet struck the Bengalee-speaking people heavily, as Sir G. Campbell in his narrative of November 21 feared it might; but it has struck the Beharees, and there is no shadow of doubt that but for the energy pressed on the Government of India by the London Press, by the Duke of Argyll, and by Lord Salisbury, nearly three millions of people would have died of hunger. They are alive, and we are utterly careless of any other justification in the eyes of anybody. As for a Poor Law, we have supported nothing of the kind, nor, to our knowledge, has anybody else, and should regard the institution of any such system as ruinously injurious to the morals of the people. The Famine has been a campaign, not a question of military estimates, and it has been fought by ourselves from the first, by the Indian Government ever since Sir R. Temple's Report, and by the Tory Cabinet since it assumed power, as a campaign, with an entire disregard of anything except the victory, now most probable, though even now not securely or fully attained. If victory has cost a million too much, be it so,—we are sorry for the millions; but without the million victory was absolutely unattainable, and defeat would have cost three times as many lives. As for those who assert even now, with all official information before them, that there is no famine, we have of course no arguments to offer them which they could understand, for even if brayed in a mortar, nothing could be expected out of them.

A NECESSITARIAN POET.

(Spectator.)

The *Academy*, a paper which, after many vicissitudes, seems at last to have fallen into good hands, called attention last week, by some highly appreciative words to a poem printed in a place where one scarcely expects poems, the *National Reformer*. Struck by an extract, in which the poet seemed to express in admirable lines his grief at the victory of Doubt, at the impossibility, or rather the distantness, of any solution for the problem of life, we obtained, with some difficulty—all numbers containing the verses being out of print—a copy of the entire production, only to find that the stanzas which had attracted us were at variance with the whole remainder of its thought; or at least, if they were not, if the thought might still be traced, the poet's skill had failed him in some way so strange as to suggest that he had been overmastered by his own inner consciousness till he had been compelled to invest the infernal figure he was trying to shape, with a humanity which had not entered into his original design. Shelley he is none, though the critic of the *Academy* seems to hint at a resemblance, for he could no more have written the "Revolt of Islam" than the "Ode to the Skylark," and his melody, where he is melodious—and he very often is not—is not that of Shelley's silver trumpet, but of Edgar Poe's brass horn. Nevertheless, though annoyed with many harshnesses and many excessive inequalities, the reader cannot deny to the unknown writer the true lyric cry, which marks the poet who is not merely a versifier, or only a thinker; or to his work some praise which Dante would have sanctioned. Dante delirious might have written "The City of Dreadful Night." Nor do we see the marked originality of thought of which the *Academy* speaks, though there is originality of illustration of the ghastly kind; for he does but use his power to teach, in striking verse, the melancholy doctrine, old as the Nile, that man is but a self-deluded fool to think himself either divine, or immortal, or noteworthy at all; that Necessity alone exists, and that Necessity is cruel. A Hindoo Pundit would understand all his philosophy, and wonder calmly how all that had come to be discussed again. He paints with a broad daubing brush, dipped in the blackest paint, over Faith and Hope and Love the word *Necessity*, and says that they, being but covered with his paint, are clearly dead:—

"The world rolls round for ever like a mill;
It grinds out death and life and good and ill;
It has no purpose, heart or mind or will.

While air of Space and Time's full river flow
The mill must blindly whirl unresting so;
It may be wearing out, but who can know?

Man might know one thing were his sight less dim;
That it whirls not to suit his petty whim,
That it is quite indifferent to him.

Nay, does it treat him harshly, as he saith?
It grinds him some slow years of bitter breath,
Then grinds him back into eternal death."

The originality of the writer's thought consists not in his creed, which men thought out and rejected before Job, but in his own horror of his creed; in the ghastliness with which he invests it, the fervour with which he hates it, the energy with which he depicts all the degradation it involves, and yet goes on believing it. Necessity alone exists, and Necessity is a fiend. The world, under her rule, is but a City of Dreadful Night, wherein men, like many other beasts, can see even when the moonlight does not glimmer, but where all, nevertheless, is darkness, darkness that may be felt:—

"And soon the eye a strange new vision learns:
The night remains for it as dark and dense,
Yet clearly in this darkness it discerns
As in the daylight with its natural sense;
Perceives a shade in shadow not obscurely,
Pursues a stir of black in blackness surely,
Sees spectres also in the gloom intense.

The ear, too, with the silence vast and deep,
Becomes familiar tho' unreconciled;
Hears breathings as of hidden life asleep,
And muffled throbs as of pent passions wild,
Far murmurs, speech of pity or derision;
But all more dubious than the things of vision,
So that it knows not when it is beguiled."

And amid this gloom a figure wanders in a circle, stopping only to proclaim, each time he passes a particular spot, 'Here I lost Faith,' 'Here I lost Hope,' 'Here I lost Love,' and men who thought they had them all, themselves only live on because,—

"Take a watch, erase
The signs and figures of the circling hours,
Detach the hands, remove the dial-face;
The works proceed until run down; although
Bereft of purpose, void of use, still go."

Men are, in fact, machines, cursed with a belief that they are more, with a hunger of escape from the resistless [illegible]:—

"They leave all hope behind who enter there:
One certitude while sane they cannot leave,
One anodyne for torture and despair;
The certitude of Death, which no reprieve
Can put off long; and which, divinely tender,
But waits the outstretched hand to promptly render
That draught whose slumber nothing can bereave."

But the hand cannot be stretched except by a few, and one of the ghastliest suggestions in the poem is that the portal of suicide cannot be passed without payment to its guardian of a toll of hope, which the Suicide never has. No man escapes the City of Dreadful Night, no effort avails him, no manner of life can save him; the same pall envelopes alike the just and the unjust, the good and the evil, the priest and the prowler, those who believe and those who reject, the patriot and the actor, the statesman and the scholar:—

"From wandering through many a solemn scene
Of opium-visions, with a heart serene
And intellect miraculously bright;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From making hundreds laugh and roar with glee
By my transcendant feats of mimicry,
And humour wanton as an elvish sprite;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From prayer and fasting in a lonely cell,
Which brought an ecstasy ineffable
Of love and adoration and delight;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From ruling on a splendid kingly throne
A nation which beneath my rule has grown
Year after year in wealth and arts and might;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From preaching to an audience fired with faith
The Lamb who died to save our souls from death,
Whose blood hath washed our scarlet sins wool-white;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From drinking fiery poison in a den
Crowded with tawdry girls and squalid men,
Who hoarsely laugh and curse and brawl and fight;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From picturing with all beauty and all grace
First Eden and the parents of our race,
A luminous rapture unto all men's sight;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From writing a great work with patient plan
To justify the ways of God to man,
And show how ill must fade and perish quite;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night.

From desperate fighting with a little band
Against the powerful tyrants of our land,
To free our brethren in their own despite;
I wake from day-dreams to this real night."

Through fifteen hundred lines, with endless iteration, with ever-varying illustration, the singer preaches the creed he at once trusts and loathes—the latter, it may be, unconsciously—sometimes in harsh croakings, sometimes in passionate lyrics; and the poem would be unique in its long-drawn gloom, a gloom which, however artificial, is yet impressive, but for the strange stanzas that the *Academy* has quoted, and which seem to have shaped themselves against their author's will:—

"I sat me weary on a pillar's base,
And leaned against the shaft; for broad moonlight
O'erflowed the peacefulness of cloistered space,
A shore of shadow slanting from the right:
The great cathedral's western front stood there,
A wave-worn rock in that calm sea of air.

Before it, opposite my place of rest,
Two figures faced each other, large, austere;
A couchant sphinx in shadow to the breast,
An angel standing in the moonlight clear;
So mighty by magnificence of form,
They were not dwarfed beneath that mass enorm.

Upon the cross-hilt of a naked sword
The angel's hands, as prompt to smite, were held;
His vigilant intense regard was poured
Upon the creature placidly unquelled,
Whose front was set at level gaze which took
No heed of aught, a solemn trance-like look.

[illegible] these opposed shapes
[illegible] in stupor, that dull swoon
Which drugs and with a leaden mantle drapes
The outworn to worse weariness. But soon
A sharp and clashing noise the stillness broke,
And from the evil lethargy I woke.

The angel's wings had fallen, stone on stone,
And lay there shattered; hence the sudden sound:
A warrior leaning on his sword alone
Now watched the sphinx with that regard profound;
The sphinx unchanged looked forthright, as aware
Of nothing in the vast abyss of air.

Again I sank in that repose unsweet,
Again a clashing noise my slumber rent;
The warrior's sword lay broken at his feet:
An unarmed man with raised hands impotent
Now stood before the sphinx, which ever kept
Such mien as if with open eyes it slept.

Mine eyelids sank in spite of wonder grown;
A loud crash startled me in dread:
The man had fallen forward, stone on stone,
And lay there shattered, with his trunkless head
Between the monster's large quiescent paws,
Beneath its grand front changeless as life's laws."

He meant these verses to be as gloomy as the rest, and as indicative of the imbecility of human hope, of the passionless cruelty of Nature or of Law; but as if to confute his own theory, he has not found the fitting words, and angel and hero and penitent fall prostrate, not before Despair, but before the gigantic figure in which the Egyptian hierophants embodied Doubt. The Sphinx is calm and dreadless, and unmoved by the generations of men, but still she looks into the abyss of air in unending expectation. It is Doubt, not Despair, which has for the hour achieved the victory.

The body of the poem, however, is all gloom, and it is in this gloom that the answer to the poet's argument seems to us to be found. No man may prove by mere logic that Necessity does not exist, for even if he believes in God, God like man may be a necessity; but why, if Necessity be the only cause, should the effect be gloom, and not light,—why, that is, should man, of all that lives, be the only being in whom his impersonal ruler excites so deep a fear, that even the occasionally artificial and strained horror of this writer will touch in all men some hidden chord of sympathy? If the doubt be solved, and this be certainty—if the meaningless mill grinds on for ever—what, if we can get that certainty, is there to be so horrified about? If there has been no past and will be no hereafter, and life is but a dream within a dream, as the writer says, and copies Poe in saying, why moan over man in mournful numbers, as over a being who endures some exceptional lot? The true fatalist, did such a man ever exist, would not be a horror-struck semi-maniac, but a lotus-eater, or a calm sage, or even a man devoted to philanthropy. Beating Necessity just a little, and making his brethren happier in her despite, might amuse him very much. The Mohammedan Doctors say that Mahomed had risen to that conception,—that his heaven is not a glorified harem, but a place where all modes of happiness are possible, and all infinitely secure, where the wise may gather wisdom for ever, and the religious meditate serenely, and the sensual luxuriate, all equally at peace. The world might be made pleasant enough even for its toiling millions, if there were nothing else to think about but the extirpation of pain and disease, and the search for the drugs which assuredly exist, which can create a pleasant dreamland; and if, when pain, or misfortune, or satiety came, man, fearing nothing and hoping nothing, could escape instantaneously from the world, at his own will, without a pang. Even the sentence of capital punishment under which we all live is nothing, if there is no duty in living, no pang in dying, no ending save as the ending of a dream. When the symptom called Death was near, the doctors would give us opium till we ended in painless sleep. Why all this horror of the pressure of a law of which we know the limits, and [illegible] will break the bonds? It does not press, or need not press, on the majority, and, if it does press,—go. The true horror, the awful thought on which man could not dwell persistently without madness, is one this writer has not hinted at,—that man was the sport of blind Necessity, and part of his doom under that Necessity was eternal life, the thought, that is, that pain, or powerlessness, or effort without a reason save fear of pain, might last for ever, might accumulate through innumerable cycles, and might still not transcend the faculties man in his new form had obtained of bearing pain. Men have survived the rack,—imagine the rack protracted till the human brain gives way in the effort to reckon time. Is not this horror that exists in man, and in man alone, this loathing of submission to Necessity, one proof at least that it is false, that his straining instinct after a juster ruler has been implanted from outside? Why squeal so when at the worst you may be lotus-eater, or at the best, work yourself out in the determination that mankind shall be happier than it has been, though [illegible] the most [illegible] of work, for convinced Necessitarian to go on talking of gloom and want of light and groping in the dark, and dead faith and dead hope and dead love in the higher sense. What, if Necessity reigns, and he believes that sovereignty, does he want with them all? Why fight the Sphinx, or bother about her "unquelled eyes," or think about her at all, when he knows contest to be useless, the eyes immovable, the monster always at rest? The truth is, he does not believe it, and cannot believe it, and must fight, whether he wants to or not; and in that instinctive unbelief and instinctive determination to contend is the answer to the whole theory of Necessity,—the certainty, otherwise so difficult to gain whenever man has risen to the consciousness of Law, that the will is free. And if the will be free, Necessity is not Queen.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

(Saturday Review.)

Lord Salisbury, when he finds things going wrong is possessed with a notion that there must be some way of putting them right, and, like many other able men, he thinks that the simplest and easiest way of putting wrong things right is to find an able man, and pay him for putting them right. He does not like the way in which public works are carried on in India, and has [illegible] will, with the power, have the capacity to introduce a new and better system. Like many other departments of Government, the Department of Public Works in India has grown up as occasion arose, and in a form determined almost by hazard. In the time of Lord Dalhousie there was no such department at all—all works that had to be executed were in those days treated as a part of military engineering, and were done by the Military Department. But every year has brought a fresh accession of work to be got through, and responsibility to be incurred or evaded. Twenty years ago there were only twenty-one miles of railway in India; now there are 6,000. Nine millions sterling have been spent on irrigation; and, even before the present famine made it evident how much the food of the masses must depend on the distribution of water, projects for new irrigation works had been entertained which would have involved a further expenditure of eighteen millions; and now that the warning given by the famine has been taken to heart, the Viceroy has had under consideration a vast scheme which would cause an outlay of forty millions sterling. Then the 6,000 miles of railway are to be increased to 15,000, and only 3,000 miles of this excess are even laid out; thirty-six millions is to be the total expenditure, and about four millions is to be expended in the next four years. These are great projects, and will, no doubt, benefit India enormously in the long run. But, unfortunately, neither irrigation works nor railways pay in India. They pay something, but they do not, as a rule, pay anything like the interest of the capital expended on them. If such very large sums are to be spent without any prospect of immediate return, they ought, as every one will admit, to be most carefully spent. Every penny should be jealously watched, and the utmost pains should be taken to make accurate estimates beforehand, and to keep the outlay within the estimates. This is a matter of the greatest importance. We are going to lay the burden of a very heavy taxation on India, in order to benefit India a little gradually, and very much, as we hope, hereafter. This is a proof of our foresight, energy, and greatness in the art of governing, which we offer to the natives of India as one of the justifications of our presence among them, and of our compelling them to change their old ideas and habits, and adopt ours. Most natives would probably prefer a cheaper and worse Government, less taxes, and less movement and bustle, with a greater risk of death or sickness. We do not allow them to have their own foolish way. We insist on improving their condition, and on making them pay for having it improved. If, as they began to understand the history of their country under English rule, it became clear to them that the money exacted by taxation, and spent for their supposed benefit, had been wastefully applied, and that they ought to have got their gain at a less cost, the moral effect, the feeling of attachment to our rule and honest admiration for it, will, it may be feared, be very much weaker than could be wished.

It is not, however, on any mere general principles of consideration for the natives of India that Lord Salisbury has determined to act. He thinks that he has facts of a very specific and definite kind, by which he may judge of the mischief which the existing slovenly and confused system has caused. He laid upon the table of the House of Lords returns showing the relation between the original estimates of the Department of Public Works and the actual expenditure during the last three years. These returns show that in no less than 200 cases the expenditure has exceeded the estimates, or, if we are to take the gross sums, nearly seven millions have been expended where only a little over four millions was contemplated in the estimates. Nor has Lord Salisbury shrunk from descending from general remarks to very precise details, or from speaking his mind very freely as to the laxity with which the supervision of the Government has been exercised. A bridge called the Kanahan Bridge has been recently opened for traffic, and Lord Salisbury was roused to wrath when he discovered that the Indian Government had merely expressed its satisfaction at this bridge having been completed, and that no notice had been taken of the very large sum by which the actual expenditure had been in excess of the estimates. "The history of this undertaking reflects little credit upon any of the officers concerned" in the opinion of Lord Salisbury. So long ago as 1866, when Lord Salisbury was in office as Lord Cranborne, an accident occurred by which over a million of rupees was lost on this very bridge. A new site was chosen, new estimates were made, and in the usual course of things the expenditure was double what the estimate came to. Now that the bridge is finished, it has cost more than the Indian Government is authorized to sanction for any one undertaking, and Lord Salisbury complains especially that no report was sent to or required by the Government showing the causes of the increase of charge while the works were still in progress. This, however, is nothing. It is what follows that is important. Lord Salisbury thinks that the Indian Government should do something to show its sense of the wrong that has been done. Some mark of its displeasure ought to be inflicted on the [illegible] responsible for so great a mistake. Punishment is to be [illegible] to those public [illegible] have not done their duty better, and the [illegible] of the Viceroy is rebuked for not having [illegible] that such punishment [illegible] inflicted. This is, no doubt, a very [illegible] and shows how thoroughly zealous [illegible] Lord Salisbury is; but [illegible] does not have very much [illegible] unless it is supported by the opinion of those [illegible] the persons censured have to do; and [illegible] of the officials of the Public Works Department in India will think themselves so much to blame [illegible] by the Anglo-Indian public [illegible] to blame, as it seems [illegible] Lord Salisbury [illegible] ought to be the case.

Lord Salisbury obviously takes [illegible] granted that there is in every case an ascertainable minimum sum which works ought to cost, that public servants ought to find out what that sum is, and should be punished if they miscalculate. But this assumption is widely at variance with experience. There is always something unknown and unknowable about the cost of works, especially in such a country as India. Lord Salisbury should study the history of the Holyhead Breakwater if he thinks that Government officials can be infallible, or the history of the Settle line if he thinks that one of the shrewdest Boards, with a set of the keenest professional men to help them, can always foresee the future. In India there are, as Lord Lawrence pointed out, constant risks of the wildest physical disturbances. Rivers suddenly alter their channels, vast masses of detritus are rolled down, narrow places become broad, and broad places narrow. There is also a constant element of uncertainty in the variations of the rate of wages of the district. Supposing the work is let to a contractor, he allows himself a good margin for contingencies, and he is quite right to do so. It seems at first as if the Government must gain greatly by being its own contractor, but it only gains [illegible] estimate [illegible] public officials who make the [illegible] contractors' margin; but when the actual execution of the works commences, the necessity of the contractors' margin begins to show itself. The contractor wishes to see himself safe, and the official wants to see the works taken in hand on his recommendation. But they pursue the same end by different means. There is always the margin to come in, whether it comes in at first or at last. The only effect which Lord Salisbury's strictness would produce would be that officials, in order to avoid censure, would contemplate future works with the eye of a contractor. They, like the contractor, would put on the margin in the first instance. They would allow for contingencies. They would add 1,000 or 2,000 a mile to the estimates they made for railways. Then, if disaster occurred and wages went up, they would be all right; their estimates would be justified. They would seem wise and knowing men who had guessed exactly rightly. If they had luck on their side, if no disasters occurred, if labour was always procurable and wages remained unchanged, they could plume themselves on having done the work more cheaply than was supposed possible and would get credit for the skill and science they had shown. Sometimes it would happen that one man made the estimate and another man carried out the work, and if the second official executed the work below the estimate of the first, he would gain a great amount of [illegible]. [illegible] Whether it is expedient to enlarge the Viceroy's Council is a different question. If the Council would then be unwieldy or difficult to manage [illegible] that would cause the Viceroy serious embarrassment. This is an additional reason for not having recourse to the plan which Lord Salisbury proposes; and it may be guessed, from what was said in the House of Lords, that both the Viceroy and the Indian Council in England see great practical inconveniences in the enlargement of the Viceroy's Council or in the substitution of the Head of Public Works for one of the actual members of the Council. But, as Lord Salisbury justly says, he is not bound to please or to be directed by the Viceroy or the Indian Council here. If the creation of an additional member got [illegible] of feeling that India gets full value for the enormous expenditure on public works which is contemplated, the Secretary of State must think of what is best for India, and nothing else; and he, having the ultimate responsibility, must make such changes in the system of administration as he considers indispensable. But it may be very advisable that Lord Salisbury should consider in the first instance whether the appointment of any one to any post can get rid of the difficulty which is inherent in the plan of carrying out works by a Government—namely, that the officials charged to make estimates, if they find that low estimates falsified by the result are not regarded favourably, will simply make high estimates, and so provide against contingencies.

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FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 16 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, Bombay Gazette Office.

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Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1863, MOTEE WALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
L A B E L S
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London; and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 20th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK [illegible] was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate of Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilman's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every storekeeper in India.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations [illegible] J. & E. Atkinson's [illegible] by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
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[illegible]
[illegible]
Particulars, according to the size of Advertisement, may be procured at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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